THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

October 25, 1941

Nazi 'Mechanized Thunderbolts' Close in On Moscow as Other Cities Fall

Japan At the Cross-Roads

AN EDITORIAL

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By C. Y. W. Meng

VOLUME 98 PRICE ONE DOLLAR (in China) NUMBER 8

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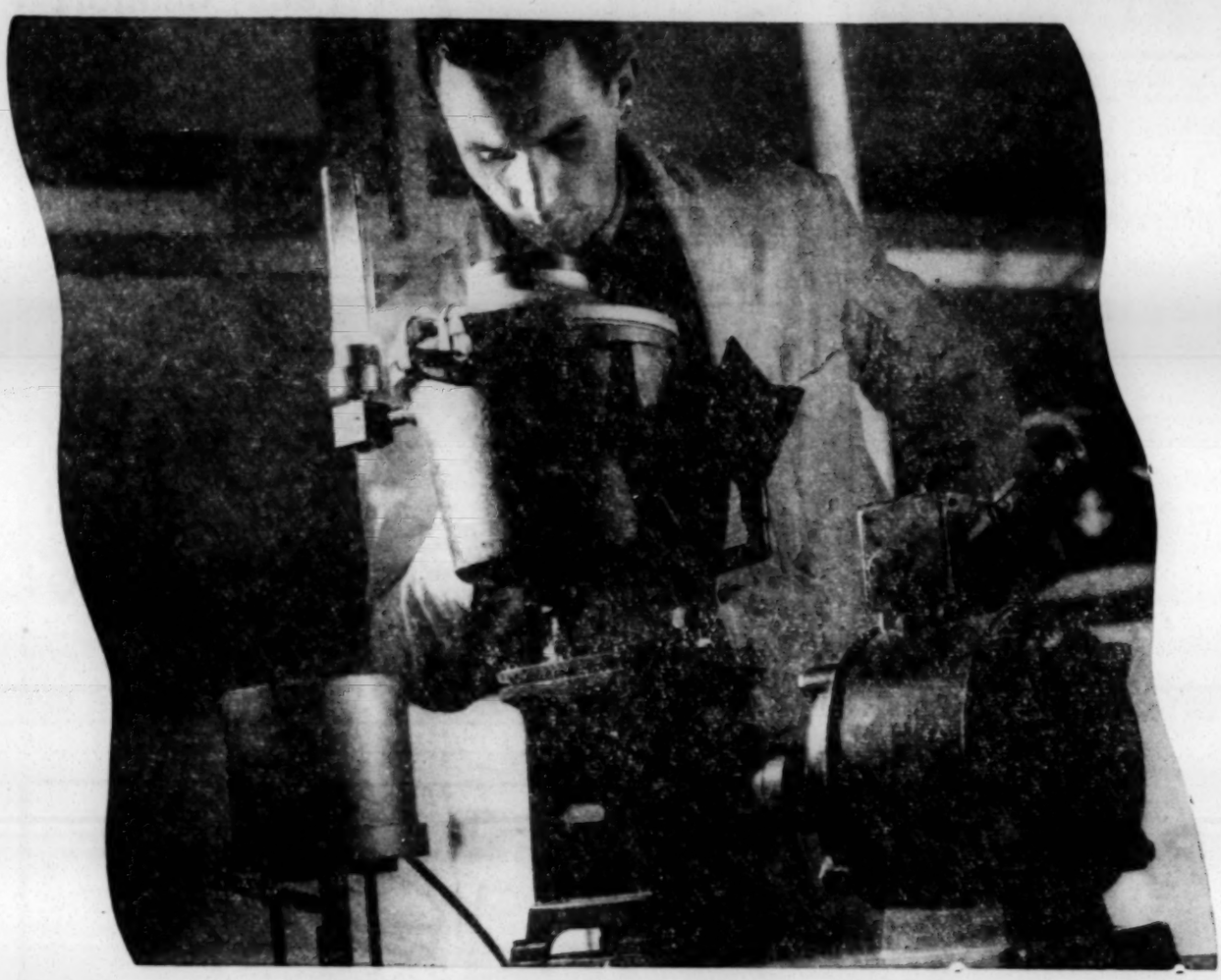

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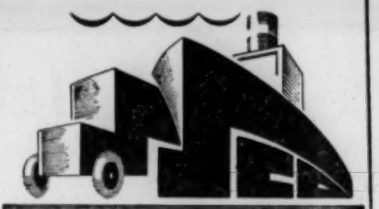

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review*.

OFFICIALS LIVE WELL

To the Editor:

Frequently I look forward to some of my friends visiting here to smuggle in your magazine which I thoroughly enjoy reading. I particularly like to read it because you present, as far as you can, the two sides of questions and sometimes add something in the middle. My attention was arrested by the eye-opening article "Partisanship in Hongkong" in your issue of September 20. I've read this several times, and with much time on my hands I frequently contemplate the situation facing my country and the means of saving it. While I live in "occupied territory" I will not discuss the situation here, but confine my views to the situation in the other parts as if I were to view it from a distance and see the situation in a clearer perspective.

The flood of articles pro and con on the Kuomintang and Communists seems to me to be quite serious, and I am aware that the Red Army in the north is facing a particularly difficult period. With the Japanese pressing on them relentlessly, they do not get the help they are entitled to in resisting the Japanese; and for this they should be doubly praised. Turning our thoughts to Chungking I have a feeling of complete fear. Fear not for myself but for my country.

With the present Sino-Japanese war now in its fifth year, millions of our countrymen have already lost their lives in the cause of national independence and freedom. While the sacrifice is noble and patriotic, it seems to me that the country as a whole is being duped for the sole benefit of those living off the land. This cannot be said to be an idle charge, for how else can one, whose chances of being killed in resisting the enemy is very high, and not getting the arms and ammunition to fight, view the selfish and extravagant mode of living of those in the war-time capital? Can anyone in Chungking deny that while the cost of daily necessities has increased several hundred per cent and is hurting those living from hand to mouth, the leading "officials" are importing fresh oranges, butter, and other foreign foodstuffs all by air? How can they waste so much to satisfy their craving for things foreign when the masses cannot buy food and shelter? The fact of the matter is the sufferers and the sacrificed are all of the poor masses who have to fight against the enemy in the front and to exert their utmost physical efforts in the constructive works in the rear, all on an empty or half-filled stomach.

Our people by nature is tame, submissive and above all loyal. But an empty stomach may change their nature, for hunger is real and cannot be satisfied by high-sounding words. Those sitting so smug in their homes, eating imported foods, remind us of the situation just before the French Revolution. It is indeed well for these leisure-loving folks to think of the fate of unhappy King Louis whose frivolous life and total disregard of the masses was his undoing.

Indeed it is the sacred duty of every person and the country to endure all sufferings for the nation's good. History is replete with examples of when a country is ruined no one can escape being enslaved, no matter whether he is a millionaire or a poor man. Of course the rich can afford to leave and live in foreign lands. And it is distressing to note that the "Government", that is, the officials, make profit from the muddled situation and thus further their private purses so as to live a comfortable life.

It is undeniable that the administrative system during the present hostilities has deteriorated and needs to be reformed thoroughly.

In order to save China and to give it a real democratic government, the National Government must at once purge itself of all the elements obstructing this objective, and allow the representatives of the masses to have a say in their government. Our Government must be equally representative of the rich, the poor, the fairly well-to-do as well as the conservative, the radical and the dreamer.

I trust that China will be given this opportunity of demonstrating to the world what "democracy" is really like.

T. T. CHANG

Soochow, Oct. 12, 1941.

CURRENCY SITUATION

To the Editor:

The chaotic situation prevailing in the financial market has arroused much concern in the city. The exchange value of Chinese national currency dropped in the "Black Market," reaching the depth of $35 for one U.S. dollar.

The cause of this drastic decline is believed to be caused by demand exceeding supply in foreign exchange. This is clear, since the allotment of foreign exchange is limited to necessary imports. Non-necessary imported items are refused exchange, hence importers of non-necessary goods are experiencing difficulty in procuring foreign exchange. In order to continue their business and to effect the retirement of cargoes arriving in this port, they are willing to offer a high price for foreign exchange in the "Black Market," thereby pushing the rate up. The decline in the value of the Chinese national dollar is purely created by speculators and in no way reflects the real value of national currency.

Skepticism and discredit to the national dollar on the part of a portion of people will be naturally dispersed if

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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J. B. POWELL, *Editor and Publisher*

C. FRANK GLASS, HOH CHIH-HSIANG, *Assistant Editors.*

C. Y. W. MENG, S. T. HSIEH, *Correspondents.*

F. K. CHAO, *Business Manager;* TRYPHON V. KU, *Advertising Manager*

S. GRUENBERG, *Advertising Department*

JAMES Y. M. WU, *Circulation Manager*

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they are not trapped by wild rumors purposely spread by speculators and profiteers.

A. Wang

Shanghai, Oct. 18, 1941.

FOR REFUGEES

To the Editor:

We note in your issue of Oct. 18 your comment on the Polish and Lithuanian refugees, and thank you for the sympathetic tone of the comment.

Please note that our Committee is in charge of providing shelter, meals, medical care, clothing etc. to the refugees mentioned by you. This Committee has been organised by the local Jewish Ashkenazi Community (European Jews who settled in Shanghai during the past 20 or so years).

We manage to collect among members of our Community up to $10,000 a month, but in addition to this we depend on donations from firms and individuals, both in cash and in kind. Our income from these sources enables us to grant to each refugee $15 per week (not per month as mentioned by you), but naturally this amount is far too small to enable these unfortunates to exist. As a result, many are forced to sleep in Synagogues on the floors, without any reasonable comforts.

This Committee has great hopes of augmenting its resources by the forthcoming ball in the Jewish Club on November 1st, the sole proceeds of which will be applied to the aid of the refugees in our care. Reservations of tables are being eagerly sought for by the public, but a few tables still remain and can be reserved by telephoning 34205—Mr. Gaidaroff; or 19371—Mr. Tuchachinsky.

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Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf	670	—
Wheelocks	146½	147
Shanghai Gas Co.	20½	—
Shanghai Telephone	42	—
Shanghai Waterworks "A"	—	—
China Imp. & Exp. Lumber	104½	105
Ewo Breweries	10.90	11.00
Metal Ind. of China	48¾	49
Shanghai Exploration	55½	56
Cottons		
Ewo Mills	57	57½
China Textile	11.90	—
Shanghai Cotton	360	—
China Cotton	18	18.80

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October 22, 1941

STOCKS	
Amer. Locomotive	11¾
Amer. Waterworks	3½
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Bethlehem Steel	62⅛
Chrysler	56½
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Gen. Motors	39⅜
Goodyear T. & R.	—
Gt. Nthrn. R'y., pfd.	24⅛
Lockheed Aircraft	27½
Mont. Ward	32
N. Y. Central	10⅞
Texas Corp	42½
U. S. Steel	52⅝
COMMODITIES	
New York Cotton, Oct.	16.26
New York Rubber, Dec.	22.50B
New York Hides, Dec.	14.73B/14.80A
Chicago Wheat, Dec.	115/115⅛
Chicago Corn, Dec.	73⅝/73½
New York Sugar, No. 4, Dec.	2.45B/2.54A

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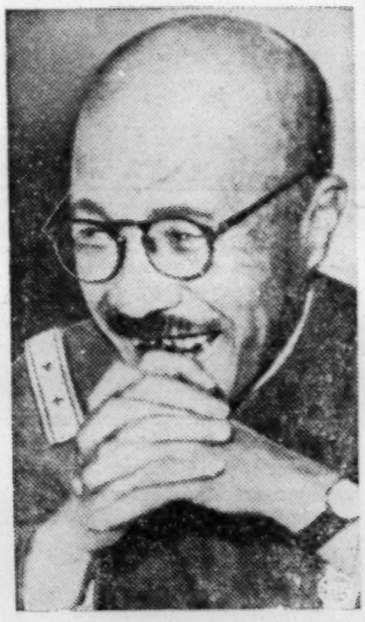
JAPAN AT THE CROSS-ROADS

VERY suddenly, without any advance hint of the event, the third Japanese Cabinet under the Premiership of Prince Fumimaro Konoye tendered its resignation en bloc to Emperor Hirobito on the afternoon of Oct. 16, slightly less than three months after it took office. It was the fifth Japanese Cabinet to fall in the four years of the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Japan's New Premier



General Hideki Tojo

The new Premier, Lieut.-Gen. Hideki Tojo, was commanded by the Emperor to form a Cabinet the following afternoon. By noon on Oct. 18 he had completed the job and three hours later the new Cabinet was formally installed in office at a ceremony held in the Imperial Palace. A full list of members of the Tojo Cabinet is published in the adjoining column.

What does the latest Cabinet change in Japan portend? It is illuminating to recall what Dr. Quo Tai-chi, China's Foreign Minister, said on the occasion of the installation of the third Konoye Cabinet on July 18, 1941. Noting the number of generals and admirals included in the ministry, Dr. Quo described it as an "interim, semi-military organization designed to make full preparation for Japan's contemplated military move," adding that when this preparation was complete, the Konoye Cabinet would give way to "a real military government with a military figure at the head of it."

Dr. Quo's estimate of the character of the last Konoye ministry has been so strikingly confirmed that we hasten to quote his view of the new Cabinet. The appointment of General Tojo to the Premiership, he stated in a press interview at Chungking on Oct. 17, "means that Japan is ready to move, and we are convinced his selection indicates the Japanese will attack Soviet Russia." Time, Dr. Quo asserted, now militates against the Japanese, and their militarists have thrown off the mask and decided openly to take matters into their own hands. The Cabinet change, he added, did not indicate a change of Japanese policy, but rather an increased tempo . . . "For the Japanese militarists it is a case of now or never."

A perhaps significant fact is that the new Premier has been elevated to the rank of a full general and permitted by special Imperial dispensation to continue on the active military list. Only three times in Japan's modern history has a high army officer been elevated to the Premiership and permitted to remain in the military service, the last occasion being in 1916 when Field-Marshal Count Masatake Terauchi (father of the present General Count Hisaichi Terauchi) was called to head the Government.

Perhaps equally, or even more significant is the fact that in addition to the Premiership, General Tojo retains the portfolio of War Minister which he held in the Konoye Cabinet. In this capacity he will have full charge of military policy and the old conflict between the Army and the civilian branch of the Government has thus apparently been liquidated—by the Army virtually becoming the Government.

Who is General Tojo? Born in Tokyo in 1884, he graduated from the Military Staff College in 1915 and became military attache to the Japanese Embassy at Berlin in 1919, one year after the termination of the first World War. He soon returned to Japan and occupied a series of comparatively minor military posts until 1935 when he became Commander of the Gendarmerie, with later elevation to the post of Chief of the Police Affairs Department of the Army Bureau in Kwantung. In 1937, the year in which Japan commenced her invasion of China, he was appointed Chief of Staff of the powerful Kwantung Army in Manchuria. Thereafter, following brief service as Director of General Military Aviation, he was selected as War Minister in the second Konoye Cabinet in July, 1940, holding the same post in the third Konoye Cabinet which resigned last week.

Probably the most important fact about General Tojo is that he is known as a violent hater of Soviet Russia and a long-time advocate of war with that country. This leads many observers to believe that

The New Japanese Cabinet

Investiture of the new Japanese Cabinet headed by General Hideki Tojo, War Minister in the previous Konoye Cabinet, took place at the Imperial Palace in Tokyo on the afternoon of Oct. 18. Following is a full list of members of the new Cabinet:

PREMIER AND CONCURRENTLY MINISTER OF WAR AND MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS: General Hideki Tojo.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Mr. Shigenori Togo.

MINISTER OF FINANCE AND CONCURRENTLY MINISTER OF OVERSEAS AFFAIRS: Mr. Okinobu Kaya.

MINISTER OF NAVY: Admiral Shigetaro Shimada.

MINISTER OF JUSTICE: Mr. Michiyo Iwamura.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Dr. Kunihiko Hashida.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY: Mr. Hiroyasu Ino.

MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY: Mr. Shinsuke Kishi.

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CONCURRENTLY MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS: Vice-Admiral Ken Terajima.

MINISTER OF PUBLIC WELFARE: Lieut.-Gen. Chikahiko Koizumi.

CHIEF SECRETARY: Mr. Naoki Hoshino.

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when Japan strikes in her next expansionist move, her objectives will be Siberia and Outer Mongolia, rather than any of the southern lands which Japan covets.

The first meeting of the new Cabinet took place on the afternoon of Oct. 18 and immediately thereafter General Tojo issued a brief statement. He declared that Japan would continue "to contribute toward world peace through the execution of her basic policy of bringing about a settlement of the China Incident and the creation of a co-prosperity sphere in East Asia. Internally, we must consolidate the wartime structure, while externally we must strengthen our ties with treaty nations (meaning the Axis). I am confident that we can achieve these objectives through the firm determination of the entire nation. I ask the nation for full cooperation and faith in the Government to justify the glorious 3,000-year-old traditions of Japan."

Diplomatic circles in Washington regarded the resignation of the Konoye Cabinet as signifying the end of Japanese-American parleys and the possible prelude to a Japanese invasion of Siberia, according to a *Havas* dispatch. Nevertheless, it is reported that the new Government has notified Washington of the desire to continue the exploratory talks and these are understood to be in the hands of Mr. Kaname Wakasugi, Japanese Minister-at-Large in the United States, who has already conferred with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Under-Secretary Sumner Welles.

The Konoye Cabinet was undoubtedly forced out of office by the militarists who had grown impatient with the long-drawn-out talks in Washington and the general "mark time" policy which Prince Konoye had been pursuing. With the Russians hard-pressed in the West, the militarists saw their opportunity coming and decided to take over the reins of government completely. They hope that Hitler's successes against Russia and the renewed threat to England will so alarm Washington as to paralyze American policy in the Far East and render easy an agreement with the United States on at least some of Japan's terms, meanwhile freeing them for action in Siberia. The selection of Mr. Shigenori Togo, former Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, as the new Foreign Minister, indicates the desire of the military masters of Japan to keep up the talks with Washington and maintain Japanese relations with the United States for as long as possible, while plans are quietly completed for the next military move. An abrupt termination of Japanese-American relations, which almost inevitably would be followed by war, is to be avoided.

It has been apparent for some time that Japanese-American relations are hanging by a slender thread which may snap at any moment and precipitate a general war in the Pacific. Slowly suffocating in the vise of Anglo-American-N.E.I. economic sanctions, and with a settlement of the "China Incident" as far distant as ever, Japan faces the alternative of either backing down from her expansionist policy or else making a forceful attempt to break out of her present impasse—by means of new military adventures. The people of Japan are growing more and more restive. Reactionary regimes have always plunged their countries into foreign wars in order to stave off revolution at home. Japan's rulers are no exception to this rule.

Japan prefers not to fight the United States, for she has justifiable fears of the outcome. She prefers to make a deal with Washington on terms which will restore her lost trade and enable her to revive her rotting economic structure, hoping meanwhile that the United States will become involved in the European conflict, thus freeing Japan for more land-grabs in the Far East. But if no agreement can be made with Washington, Japan evidently is prepared to fight. That was made clear on Oct 16, the day the Konoye Cabinet fell, by Captain Hideo Haraide, spokesman of the Japanese Navy. In the course of a lecture at Kyoto he declared that the Japanese Navy "is as strong as ever and actually becoming stronger. In fact, the Japanese Navy is itching for action."

The next move is up to Japan. When and where it will occur no one can guess, but few people are able to doubt that the general situation in the Far East has worsened as a result of the Japanese Cabinet change. Wendell Willkie, Republican presidential candidate in the last election, declared in a radio speech at New York on Oct. 19 that all hope of peace had been lost and that the United States could not negotiate either with the warlords in Tokyo or the dictator in Berlin. America must not delay action much longer, he said. Mr. Hugh Grant, former American Minister to Thailand, expressed the view that Japan was playing her "old game of bluff" to keep the attention of the United States away from Europe. He predicted that Japan's next move would be against Soviet Russia and not in the southern Pacific.

Prince Konoye — Out!

New York Times Magazine

Reports from Tokyo last week-end said that Prince Fumimaro Konoye, out-going Japanese Premier, had fallen ill from exhaustion due to his heavy labors and responsibilities, and upon handing over to his successor, General Hideki Tojo, retired to his private residence at Ogikubo. Physicians said his condition was not serious.

There have been no official American pronouncements on the Tokyo Cabinet change, but Washington is evidently alive to the growing threat to Pacific peace. Immediately upon receiving word of Prince Konoye's resignation, President Roosevelt called chiefs of the defense services into conference and lengthy deliberations took place. Secretary of State Cordell Hull added dramatic color to the conference by stating afterwards that it was "expressly forbidden" for him to make any statement regarding what had taken place.

More dramatic was the action of the U.S. Navy in ordering all American ships on the Pacific to seek shelter in "friendly ports." One or two ships returned to Honolulu, others to Manila, and at least one to Shanghai. The Navy Department said the orders to return were not unusual, the ships being called to port to receive sailing instructions. The order was never-

theless construed as an intentionally pointed hint to Japan that the United States was ready for action.

At the moment, Shanghai's isolation has been increased, for no American ships are moving in or out of the port, though it is hoped schedules will be resumed shortly should the situation quieten down.

Economically, the new crisis had two effects on the city: First, it strengthened the exchange value of the Chinese dollar on the "Black Market" (the rate improved to Ch.$26 for U.S.$1.00 on Friday of last week and now stands at about Ch.$30); secondly, shares on the local stock exchange took a plunge as investors sought to unload in view of the uncertain future of the city.

THE HARDOON ESTATE SHOULD BE DONATED TO SHANGHAI

THE death of Mrs. Liza Hardoon, heir to her late husband's enormous Shanghai real estate fortune which has been estimated as being in the neighborhood of $800,000,000 Chinese currency or £10,000,000, has stirred considerable public interest in the future of the great Bubbling Well Road estate on which she lived. Both foreign and Chinese newspapers have received numerous letters from readers suggesting that the estate be turned over to the Municipal Council of the International Settlement as a gift to the city of Shanghai and converted into a public park.

The estate is the one large piece of landed property in the heart of the International Settlement which is suitable for such a purpose. The only buildings standing on it are a few dilapidated, old-style Chinese structures which were never kept in a good state of repair and which are more than ripe for the wreckers. It is well-wooded and at comparatively slight cost could be made into a delightful park where thousands of people in this noisy, unclean city could find rest, relaxation and fresh air during their leisure hours. There can be no question at all as to the desirability of making it public property.

Some ten years ago, when Silas Aaron Hardoon died, a number of pretending relatives came to Shanghai with the idea of sharing in the proceeds of this and other properties although they were not legatees under the Hardoon will. They took their case to the British Supreme Court here. The Court ruled in favor of the widow, Mrs. Liza Hardoon, as the sole beneficiary and the properties remained intact. Just before Mrs. Hardoon died on Oct. 3, several other persons claiming to be relatives of the late Mr. Hardoon made their appearance in Shanghai to lay claim to a share in the estate and their case has been taken by a Japanese lawyer, Mr. O. Okamoto, a former member of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

As far as is known at the moment, Mrs. Hardoon's heirs are her eleven adopted children. The estate meanwhile is to be administered by Messrs David Abraham and Geoffrey Wright (of the British law firm Hansons) who were appointed by the British Supreme Court on Oct. 14. Nothing is known of the intentions of either the heirs or administrators with regard to the vast Bubbling Well Road estate. Nor is it known definitely whether Mrs. Hardoon provided in her will that the entire estate be kept intact or split up among the legatees.

It is clear, however, that a splitting-up of the Bubbling Well Road property would spell *finis* to any prospect of acquiring it for the city. This being so, it seems to us that it is the plain duty of the Shanghai Municipal Council to start negotiations with the heirs and administrators with a view to having it converted into a public park. There is a Hardoon mausoleum on the property, and there, it is understood, Mrs. Hardoon's mortal remains are to be interred on November 12. It could be stipulated in any agreement reached between the S.M.C. and the heirs and administrators that the mausoleum be left intact and that the park be named as a monument to Mrs. Hardoon and her husband.

The point is that the S.M.C. should act quickly if it has not already done so. It is considered unseemly to speak ill of the dead, but since the matter at hand is one of public interest and concern it will not be out of place to state that if the matter is left to the goodwill and benevolence of the Hardoon heirs and their advisers, Shanghai will not get the park for which so many of its citizens are clamoring.

Neither Silas Hardoon nor his widow were noted for their benevolence. Considering the size of their fortune, their contributions to the public weal were niggardly in the extreme. They even avoided paying their due to the Municipal treasury by the expedient of never improving any of the real estate they acquired unless and until there was no alternative but to do so. This undoubtedly was the reason why the Bubbling Well Road estate was never improved, for property improvements mean increased taxation.

The adopted children of this strange couple were undoubtedly schooled in the tight-fisted habits of their foster-parents and it is hardly to be expected that they will present the Bubbling Well Road estate to the city unless the strongest representations are made to them. That is way we urge the S.M.C. to make the first move in the matter.

Apart from the obvious need for a new park, there is no doubt that the presentation of the estate to the city would be little more than an act of equity, a tardy acknowledgement of the great debt which the Hardoons owe to the people of Shanghai. They are indebted, too, to the armed forces of the foreign powers which from time to time and at great financial cost protected the city and therewith the stake which the Hardoons had in it. Without this protection, real estate property in Shanghai would never have become as valuable as it did and the Hardoons would never have been able to amass their great fortune.

Yet for this protection they never directly paid a red cent. The story is told that during the last World War a committee of the British Red Cross called on Silas Hardoon for a donation and after using much persuasion came away with the munificent donation of—$50 Chinese currency! The incident was characteristic of the Hardoons throughout their lives.

When the S.M.C. required a slice of Hardoon property at Nanking and Honan Roads for the purpose of widening the street a few years ago, Liza Hardoon attempted to hold up the city for compensation far in excess of the rated value of the land. She drove the hardest bargain and, like her husband before her, seemed to resent having to pay anything at all for municipal improvements.

In 1931, Silas Hardoon died and the British Treasury benefitted from the Hardoon properties for the first time, exacting a fairly large sum in death duties. But large as the sum was, it represented but a small fraction of the Hardoon fortune. At the time, the estate as a whole was short of cash, and it became necessary to mortgage some of the properties in order to pay the death duties. Since then one would search in vain for record of any contribution by the Hardoon estate, either to the cost of the protection of Shanghai or the municipal maintenance of the city.

It remains to be seen whether the British Treasury will benefit by death duties on the Hardoon estate this time. When she married Silas Hardoon, Liza Hardoon, according to British law, should automatically have become a British subject, and if she did the British ought to be able to collect. The fact that the British Supreme Court here granted probate of her will and

appointed administrators of the estate indicates that she is definitely regarded as a British subject.

But now there has entered a third party—the Nanking puppet government of Wang Ching-wei, whose Executive Yuan last week issued an order to Mayor Chen Kung-po of Shanghai to "intervene" in the settlement of the estate. The order stated that although Mrs. Hardoon was married to a British national, she retained her Chinese nationality until her death, while most of her adopted children are Chinese. It called upon Mayor Chen to make strong representations to the British Consul-General and the Consular Body in Shanghai, protesting the action of the British Supreme Court in appointing British administrators of the estate and declared that the Nanking Government reserved the right to collect "income tax" from the estate.

The interest which the Nanking puppets have in the Hardoon estate is that of a coterie of cash-hungry politicians who would loot the properties if only they were given the chance. This attitude has nothing in common with the thoroughly laudable desire of many Shanghai citizens to see the surviving Hardoons do their duty by the city that made them wealthy and contribute something substantial to the collective welfare.

Everything that Mr. and Mrs. Hardoon possessed, and everything that their heirs now inherit, represents a debt to Shanghai. And now, as every civic-minded person must agree, the time has come to make some contribution toward the discharge of that debt. Surrender of the Bubbling Well Road estate for conversion into a public park would be a gracious act that would go far to redeem the Hardoon reputation. The S.M.C. should get to work on the project immediately and not rest until the end in view has been attained.

Shake-Up in the Pro-Nanking Press

The *Sin Shun Pao*, a Japanese-owned paper in the Chinese language, which is printed in Hongkew, published an item in its issue of October 21 which referred to an article, entitled "Inside Nanking," which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* for October 18. The item in the Japanese paper alleged that the article "Inside Nanking," was incorrect and "insulted" the Nanking Government. The *Sin Shun Pao* said that *The Review* should be given a "warning or a sanction."

The article in our issue of last week dealt chiefly with the rival cliques within the Nanking regime and told of the desperate struggle for financial support, resulting in the operation of kidnapping, extortion and gambling rackets at Shanghai and elsewhere.

A dispatch from Nanking through the German *Transocean* news service corroborated one of the statements in the "Inside Nanking" article concerning the split in the pro-Nanking press. According to the article in *The Review*, Lin Po-shun, Minister of Propaganda, who is editor of Wang Ching-wei's personal paper, the *Central China Daily News*, became incensed at the "contrary" attitude of other Nanking papers, which were following a course opposite to that of the Wang paper. It appears that Wang's paper was advocating close relations with the Nazis, but other Nanking papers, supposedly controlled by Chow Fu-hai, Finance Minister, opposed this point of view. The report by the German agency, which is the only news service represented in Nanking, said that Nanking had launched an entirely new paper, the *Min Kuo Yih Pao* on October 10. It appeared that some other papers, known as the *Sin Pao* "group," were merged into the new sheet. Whether this means the actual suppression of the Chow Fo-hai papers was not stated. The fact that representatives of the Japanese and German embassies were present at the launching of the new paper, created the impression that it would be editorially "safe" for the Axis. The *Transocean* report also stated that the names of four Nanking-controlled papers—Nanking *Sin Pao*, Pengpu *Sin Pao*, Soochow *Sin Pao* and Hangchow *Sin Pao*, had been changed to, (Nanking) *Minkuo Yih Pao*, (Pengpu) *Anhwei Yih Pao*, (Soochow) *Kiangsu Yih Pao*, and (Hangchow) *Chekiang Yih Pao*. These papers also had been following a course "contrary to the best interests of Nanking and the Japanese," hence the recent action indicated that Nanking had strengthened its control. The report said that the present management of the papers would be retained, but they were made to swear allegience to the Nanking Ministry of Publicity. It was said that the Nanking Ministry's ability to "continually promote President Wang Ching-wei's peace ideals, and rural pacification, would be strengthened."

Jimmy Young's Book Described As "Damnable"

A dispatch through *Domei* from Tokyo on October 10, referred to James R. Young's recent book on Japan, "Behind the Rising Sun," as a mass of mis-statements "ranging from slight inaccuracy to positive libel." The *Domei* message also said two unnamed members of the Tokyo diplomatic corps described the book as a "damnable" production. The ire of the members of the diplomatic corps was aroused, apparently, by Mr. Young's references to the counsellor of the American Embassy, Mr. Eugene H. Dooman, who today probably would be labeled an "appeaser." Mr. Young's criticism of Mr. Dooman was based on Mr. Dooman's alleged failure to exert himself overmuch in effecting Mr. Young's release when he was held by Japanese gendarmes for several weeks on charges concerned with articles which Young had written while on a trip to Chungking.

The *Domei* report also quoted a statement by a Miss Phyllis Argall, described as a "well-known editorial commentator," who referred to alleged mis-statements in the book. Miss Argall's statements appeared in *Japan Newsweek*, referred to as the sole remaining foreign-owned publication in Japan. Miss Argall also quoted the American Ambassador, Mr. Joseph C. Grew as defending Mr. Dooman against Mr. Young's charges. Mr. Grew referred to Mr. Dooman as "one of the best qualified embassy counsellors in Japan, a man of deep devotion to American ideals and principles." Miss Argall thought that the publication of Mr. Young's book "this particular year, is little short of a tragedy." She thought there was enough ill-feeling toward Japan "without adding to it to satisfy a personal grudge." Her reference of course was to Mr. Young's incarceration by the Japanese gendarmes in a Tokyo jail because of articles he had written about the activities of the Japanese Army in China, which had aroused the indignation of the Tokyo militarists. Mr. Young was arrested and held without trial, shortly following the murder of James R. Cox, *Reuters* correspondent in Japan, who allegedly was thrown from a high window of the Tokyo gendarmerie headquarters after he had been tortured in an attempt to force him to disclose his sources of information regarding news dispatches he had sent from the Japanese capital. After Mr. Cox had died in a Tokyo hospital from injuries resulting from his fall, the gendarmerie produced an alleged "confession" which he had signed just prior to "jumping from the window." Later the Japanese police announced that a Chinese "spy" had killed himself in similar manner in Tokyo.

Jimmy Young was correspondent for Hearst's *International News Service* in Japan for thirteen years, the 13th year being climaxed by a 61-day incarceration in prison. After his release, he returned to the United States, where he has been writing and lecturing on conditions in the Far East. Referring to his experiences in Japan, Mr. Young described Nippon as a country of delays —delays for questioning, delays for answering, delays for interpretations, delays for interpretations of interpreters." He said that anything American adopted into the Japanese scheme of things, would have to first be "improved." Japanese animosities regarding his book probably were based on his revelations of feudel conditions still prevailing in the country, evidenced particularly in the strength of the police establishment, which he referred to in the following sentence, "Lack of search warrants, habeas corpus, the rare granting of bail, the refusal to permit attorneys, the isolation and intimidation of one's family, servants, and office employes were too often in evidence."

Mr. Young's book was published by Doubleday Doran and has had an extensive sale.

Two Japanese Give Expression To Very Unorthodox Ideas

Two remarkable interviews by Japanese--one attacking German anti-Semitic propaganda in Japan, and the other revealing what are said to be the political aims of fascist elements in the Island Empire—appeared in *The China Press* on October 19.

The more noteworthy of the interviews was that given by Captain Fukomachi, a retired Japanese naval officer who is studying the Jewish refugee problem in Shanghai and acting as a sort of liaison officer between the Jewish refugee community and the local Japanese

In His Master's Footsteps

The New York Sun.

authorities. He freely permitted his name to be used, and it is this which imparts special significance to his remarks.

Captain Fukomachi was asked whether the Germans were not angered by his efforts on behalf of the Jews. To which he replied: "I don't care if they are. Japan is not under Germany, is it?" He went on to say that German propaganda in Japan was giving the Japanese people a wrong impression of the Jews, who, in the Captain's opinion, are a "good and diligent people." He stated that he is writing a book about the Jews, in the Japanese language, and hopes it will help to clear away misunderstandings and "give the Japanese some knowledge of Semitic culture and history." He condemned the inhuman treatment of the Jews by the Nazis.

The author of these remarks has been in Shanghai since last May. He had made it his purpose to spread understanding of the Jews among the Japanese and Chinese, so that all three "can cooperate and live quietly together in Hongkew," he told his press interviewer, adding that he planned to organize Jewish cooperatives in Hongkew and to start a local Institute of Hebrew Civilization.

We can scarcely imagine the local Nazis, their colleagues in Tokyo, or their Japanese imitators feeling any too happy over Captain Fukomachi's remarks. For our part, we doff our hat to a sane, civilized, humane and courageous man, in every sense a worthy representative of all the best in Dai Nippon's tradition.

We now come to the second interview, by a "well-informed Japanese source" who evidently told the *China Press* reporter that he preferred to remain anonymous. Exactly three-quarters of a century after the fall of the last Shogun of Japan (Keki, known historically as Yoshinobu), he said, fascist-reactionary officers of the Japanese armed forces are intriguing to reinstate a "modern version" of the Shogunate.

The intrigues, he asserted, are inspired and strongly supported by the German ambassador in Tokyo, Major-Gen. Eugen Ott, and those engaging in them aim to establish a semi-feudal dictatorship in order to plunge Japan headlong into an adventurous war. The feudal-fascist aims of Japan's reactionary cliques have been common knowledge for some time. It is interesting indeed that a Japanese, who obviously is obliged to be cautious, should deem it expedient to denounce them.

TOJO'S RISE MEANS CHANGE IN NIPPON ATTITUDE TOWARD NANKING

Contributed

The installation of the Tojo Cabinet will bring about considerable changes in Japanese policy toward China. All indications at present would appear to show that it will mean the end of offensive action by the Japanese Army in China. The Changsha drive may not improbably go down as the last offensive of the Japanese in interior China.

Henceforth, Japan's eyes will be turned toward Russia. While she may not and probably will not attack Russia right away, she will be preparing for it. Japanese forces in Central China will be gradually organized on more of a defensive basis, with many of the Nippon troops being withdrawn from both Central and North China.

Tojo will not give Wang Ching-wei the support which Konoye gave him. The military were never greatly in favor of Wang. It was only Konoye who brought about the Wang set-up and who hoped through it to attain a general Chinese peace.

The last Cabinet supported Wang because their main goal was to "settle the China affair." It is evident now to the Japanese that the China war is part and parcel of the world-wide Axis-democratic war and that it can not be settled separately. And, since the Japanese cannot crush Chungking, when the China war is settled it will have to be settled with Chungking.

The recall of the Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, Dr. Honda, to Tokyo, indicates that he will be given new instructions regarding Nanking and that Japan's policy towards Nanking will not be the same as previously.

This does not mean there will be any great change in Nanking at present, especially when it is realized that Nanking's future also depends on how much support it can muster from the Germans.

Japan, having resigned herself to the hopelessness of settling the China war, will now turn her attention toward Russia. The opinion has been voiced in some quarters that Japan may mark time by attempting negotiations with the United States. How much these negotiations may be a bluff is a matter of conjecture.

There is also a feeling that Japan would rather obtain the Russian Far East by political maneuvers than by military action. It is not improbable, some quarters believe, that Japan may put pressure on Russia, when the time is ripe, to create a buffer state.

But all that can be said with certainty now is that the Tojo Cabinet was created to deal with Russia and that China is no longer in the limelight of Japanese foreign policy.

J. L.

Chinese Journalist Believed Kidnapped

Kidnapping of a second member of the editional staff of the American-registered *Chinese-American Daily News* was believed to have occurred when Wang King-chuen, a sub-editor of the paper, disappeared on Monday of this week. Members of his family and his colleagues hold the belief that he has been kidnapped.

It will be recalled that Chang Zah-ko, literary editor of the journal, was arrested by French police on September 24. He was handed over to the Japanese after a few hearings in the Second Special District Court and is still being detained.

Like Mr. Chang, Mr. Wang's name also appeared in the "Black List" issued by Nanking in the summer of last year. He is a French-returned student, who specialized in law.

Nisei Must Decide Whether They Are Japanese or Americans

There are said to be 70,993 Japan-born Japanese in the United States, and about 75,000 American-born Japanese in the United States, most of whom reside in California and other western coast states. In addition there are 155,042 Japanese, including American-born, who reside in Hawaii, and a further 25,000, who reside in the Philippines. The grand total is 326,035, of which number possibly 150,000 are American citizens, having been born in the United States or its territorial possessions.

This considerable group of citizens of Japanese blood constitutes one of the imponderables in the complicated relations of Japan and the United States. Japanese cannot become citizens of the United States through the process of naturalization, due to a refusal of Congress many years ago to grant to Japanese a privilege which has always existed for Europeans. The reason for this is that the citizens of the U. S. west coast, particularly California, feared a wholesale influx of Japanese and an attempt to establish political and economic control. There was much evidence to support that viewpoint; hence the Americans met the issue by barring entrance to Japanese of the peasant class, although businessmen, students and tourists may visit the U.S. practically without restrictions—in ordinary times.

Before the Japanese embarked on their adventures on the Asiatic Continent, there was a movement in the United States, which had the backing of influential individuals and groups, including the Chambers of Commerce on the West Coast, to place the Japanese on a quota immigration basis the same as Europeans. The Japanese action in tearing up the Washington Conference treaties, beginning with the Manchurian intervention in 1931, caused well-wishers in the United States to abandon their efforts to amend the immigration laws.

When normal conditions are restored to the Pacific regions—and this obviously includes China—the move to place Japanese (and other Orientals) on a quota basis similar to Europeans probably will be put into effect. But even though this is done it cannot affect the status of the Nisei, which is the Japanese word designating their nationals who are born abroad.

The Nisei have their own particular problem because of the question of "dual citizenship," as the Japanese Government has insisted that these American-born Japanese are really Japanese, despite their American citizenship, hence does not hesitate to compel them to serve in the army in the event of their return to Japan for visits with relatives or for other reasons.

On October 6, Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War sent to Congress a draft for proposed legislation to eliminate complications arising from the dual-citizenship problem. Under the proposed bill, any national who is considered to be a citizen of another country, may be required to appear before the U.S. Commissioner to make a formal renunciation of U.S. citizenship, or take a formal oath of allegience to the United States. Those refusing to take the oath, will by this action indicate their desire to return to the native land of their ancestors, hence will be detained for deportation.

In a statement accompanying the proposed bill, Secretary Stimson said that "evidence is clear that the obtaining of information by agents of foreign governments through both innocent and espionage activities, is facilitated by dual citizens or dual citizenship. His reference was to Americans of Japanese, German or Italian ancestry, many of whom are dual citizens, who are entering the U.S. armed services through the Selective Service Act.

A few days following the announcement of Secretary Stimson's proposed law, Senator Guy M. Gillette of Iowa and Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado, members of the Congressional joint committee on Hawaii, conferred with Secretary of State Cordell Hull regarding a proposed congressional investigation of Japanese espionage activities in the United States. A few days previously, the senators had submitted a resolution in the Senate asking for an investigation into reports that Axis agents in the United States were organizing groups hostile to that country. It was alleged that such activities were being conducted through consular representatives, and while the resolution did not mention Japan, the inference was obvious, since the activities of the German Nazi groups had already been exposed.

Senator Gillette said that in the event of a German victory over Russia, Japan would immediately extend the hostilities to the Far East and this would inevitably further increase the tension between U.S. and Japan. He said that the time had come to abandon the policy of appeasement and he favored reducing the number of representatives of foreign governments which enjoy diplomatic immunity in the U.S.A. He said that he even might favor the exclusion of Japanese diplomatic and consular representatives as had been done with the Germans. He thought this might be done in the event the forthcoming investigation indicated that Japanese activities had been contrary to the interests of the United States.

On October 7, or the day following the publication of the foregoing reports, a *Domei* dispatch from San Francisco told of the formation there of a "Committee for the Protection of Japanese Residents and Japanese-American Citizens." The Committee included. Governor Culbert Olson; Robert Gordon Sproul, President of California University; Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stamford University; David P. Barrow, ex-President of California University and Commander of the California American Legion, and Chester Rowell, noted political commentator of the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

According to *United Press* from Washington on October 8, Col. Stimson, Secretary of War, urged that action be taken immediately "to break the ties now existing between American citizens of Japanese ancestry and Japan." Reference was also made to Tokyo-directed propaganda among the American-born Japanese, such as distribution of moving pictures of the China War and Japanese empire-building activities in Manchuria, and other subjects designed to keep the Japanese groups lined up with Tokyo and Axis activities in Asia.

A recent survey of Japanese and Japanese-Axis propaganda and intrigue in the United States (summarized in *The Review* on August 9) indicated that the Japanese Government and semi-official Japanese organs were spending between US$7,000,000 and US$10,000,000 annually in building up and perfecting propaganda and espionage agencies in the United States.

MYSTERIOUS OIL STORY

U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared in Washington on October 9 that he had "no knowledge whatsoever" of reports that an agreement had been reached between the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands East Indies to halt all shipments of petroleum products to Japan. He added that American exports to Japan had practically ceased since Japanese funds in the United States were frozen at the end of July.

Reports of the alleged agreement about which Mr. Hull was questioned reached Shanghai in a *United Press* dispatch from London on October 8 and a *Domei* report from Washington of the same date. The former cited "diplomatic messages" from Washington to the effect that the United States, by agreement with Great Britain and the N.E.I., "has now halted even the trickle of petroleum which continued to reach Japan" following the freezing of Japanese assets. The dispatch added that the witholding of Dutch and British oil from Japan was now complete.

Mr. Koh Ishii, deputy spokesman of the Cabinet Information Board in Tokyo, on October 10 said reports that oil shipments to Japan were to cease entirely "are very strange, for it is an old story that oil shipments have been stopped for at least two or three weeks," and the Japanese Government was trying to find out the motive for the reports.

It certainly would be interesting to find out where and how the reports originated, for it seems to be a fact that oil shipments to Japan from the democracies definitely *did* cease last July.

Quiet Prevails on China War Fronts As Dai Nippon Changes Cabinets

JAPANESE NOW HAVE 33 DIVISIONS IN NORTH

With four more divisions en route to Manchuria, there will soon be a total of 33 Japanese divisions, nine of which are mechanized, to throw against the Russians if Japan moves against Siberia, the spokesman of the National Military council in Chungking said on Oct. 20, United Press reported.

There was no change in Japanese strength in north China, although 50,000 Chinese peasants have been impressed into building a road between Kalgan and Dolonor for the Japanese Army, while in central China the Japanese were busy sending food and munitions up river on the Yangtsze, he added.

The spokesman said that there were heavy Japanese naval concentrations at Yulin harbor, in the Gulf of Thailand and at Camranh Bay. There were 150 Japanese planes and 60,000 troops in Saigon and troops were moving toward Pnomphen, while 1,500 tons of barbed wire were sent to the Thailand-Indo-China border for defense purposes, he claimed.

Quiet has prevailed on all Sino-Japanese fronts since last week, both sides apparently standing on their positions in Honan and Hupeh provinces. Chinese circles at Chungking, however, expect a major Japanese offensive following the installation of the new Japanese cabinet under the premiership of Gen. Hideki Tojo.

War for Freedom

Cartoonist in the Hsin Hwa Jih Pao, Chungking, says continuance of the war against Japan is the only road to freedom.

While the Japanese have been busily mobilizing their forces in China during recent days, Chinese reinforcements from Kwangsi, Szechwan, Kweichow and Hunan have been rushed to the fronts in preparation for a major encounter, according to a **Reuter** dispatch from Chungking.

Japanese forces which took Chengchow, at the junction of the Lunghai and Peiping-Hankow Railways, early this month were stalled by Chinese counter-assaults from both the south and west. The Chinese claimed that they succeeded in breaking into Chengchow on Oct. 13 and withdrew shortly afterwards. A **Kuo Min** dispatch reported the Chinese recapture of Wulipao, less than two miles south of Chengchow, on Oct. 17.

Fighting on the Hupeh front, following the Chinese retreat from Ichang, has again been reduced to sporadic skirmishes. Threatening Japanese communication lines, the Chinese have allegedly repulsed successive Japanese assaults southwest of Kiangling and Shayang, to the east of Ichang.

Reports from the eastern Chekiang front, however, state that brisk fighting has been underway in the Shangyu area, approximately 50 kilometers due east of Shaohsing, a wine production center on the south bank of the Chientang River, according to a **Reuter** dispatch from Chungking.

In the desert province of Suiyuan, minor battles are reportedly going on, but no substantial advances have been achieved by either side.

Predicter

Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, predicted last week that Japan would attempt to "expand westward" into China.

In a special article published in the Chinese press at Hongkong, Dr. Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yuan, predicted that Japan, instead of striking northward or southward, will intensify her attacks on China in a "westward expansion" movement. His prediction, though made several days ahead of the Japanese cabinet change, coincides with the view expressed by other Chungking circles when commenting on the Japanese cabinet crisis.

Predicting that the recent Japanese offensive in northern Hunan was a prelude to intensified Japanese attacks in China, Mr. Sun urged that China launch a counter-offensive against the Japanese at an early date.

Mr. Sun supported the view expressed by General Li Tsung-jen, commander-in-chief of the 5th War Zone (Hunan, Hupeh and Anhwei), that Chinese troops should endeavor to recover the lost territories in Kwangtung Province immediately, so that war materials from abroad can flow to Free China.

He urged that Britain, America and, Russia unite to disarm Japan first before they defeat Germany and Italy in the west.

Reviewing the battle of Changsha, which took place at the end of last month, F. M. Fisher, **United Press** staff correspondent in Chungking, quoting missionaries from Changsha, stated that the Japanese "left as suddenly as they had come." Discrediting the Japanese claim of a "voluntary withdrawal" from Changsha, Mr. Fisher quoted foreigners as saying that Japanese officers commanding detachments in the city at least showed no intention to leave even a few hours before their hurried departure.

Some of the foreigners in Changsha had planned to leave on the evening of Sept. 27, but the Japanese entered the city that afternoon. During the four days that the Japanese were in the city, the foreigners claimed that they had to stand guard in the refugee camps and other foreign property, while others had to forage for food for 17,000 refugees and also treat wounded Chinese civilians, Mr. Fisher reported.

Revealing the desperate but interesting food situation in Changsha during the period of the battle, one missionary said that as the Japanese entered the city, pigs, chickens and even cattle which were let loose rushed in ahead of the soldiers, the reason being that the Japanese themselves were also foraging and seizing all food to feed their own troops during their short stay at Changsha.

Across the Yalu

Communist cartoonist in Chungking depicts China driving the invaders across the Yalu River, boundary line between Korea and Manchuria. This aim was announced by Chiang Kai-shek on Oct. 10, China's national holiday.

Hoover Asks Food For Europe's Children

In a nation-wide radio broadcast in the United States on October 20, Mr. Herbert Hoover, former Republican President, renewed his appeal to the nation and to the world at large to provide food for 40,000,000 children in European countries under German domination in order to "prevent a holocaust of death and the stunting of body and mind in millions of children."

He recalled the suggestion he made last spring to the State Department, that the services of neutral governments, such as those in Switzerland and Sweden, Argentina and Ireland, be sought as intermediaries between the needy children and their would-be benefactors in America and elsewhere. With American encouragement, he said, such neutral governments could negotiate with the belligerents and arrange safeguards to prevent either camp from gaining military advantage from the proposed charity.

The ex-President pointed out that Britain had previously, on three occasions, relaxed the blockade of Germany so as to permit shipment of foodstuffs to war prisoners in the Reich and to allow Turkey to send supplies to Greece.

On October 18, two days before Mr. Hoover made his appeal, President Roosevelt asked Congress to vote $50,000,000 for relief work in countries which were victims of the present war. The money, it was intimated, would be disbursed through the American Red Cross and much of it would be spent on relief in unoccupied France, where conditions are desperate.

PICTURES AND CARTOONS FROM A WORLD IN CONFLICT

Japanese Forced To Reconquer Shantung Province

The above are pictures supplied by Japanese military sources, illustrating the recent campaign along the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway in central Shantung, where serious fighting developed and, according to latest reports, is still continuing. The picture on the left was labeled, "Vanguard of the Noro Contingent carrying victory into the ranks of a burning enemy camp in the campaign in south Shantung and west of Poshan along the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway." The picture on the right was labeled, "Deadly Japanese machine-gun squad along the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway, also west of Paoshan ....drawing a bead on an enemy position." The area referred to was occupied by the Japanese military forces early after the beginning of the war in 1937, but from accounts of recent fighting in that area the Japanese found it necessary to reconquer the territory from guerilla forces which entered Shantung from the west.

Troubles Of A Paperhanger

Manchester Daily Dispatch.

"The House that Hitler Built"

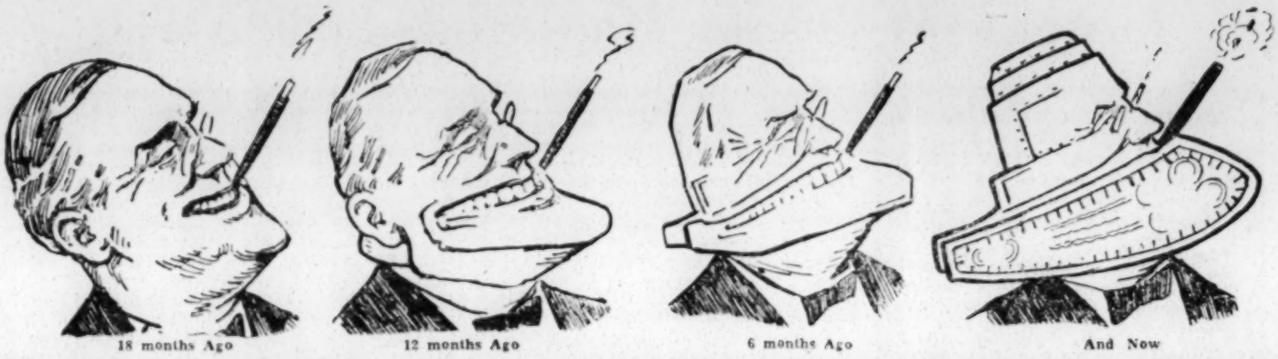
The Sleeping Giant Awakens

Cartoon by Russell in the Los Angeles Times indicates that conquered millions of Europe are beginning to stir.

Japanese Bearing Gifts

Elderman in the Washington Post.

How the Smile of President Roosevelt Has Changed



Nova Vlast, Canada.

Will-O'-The-Wisp

Punch.

Long Way to Go

The London Daily Mail.

Japan's Embarrassing Position

Robinson in the London Star.

Hitler's 'Mechanized Thunderbolts' Close in on Moscow as Odessa, Taganrog, Stalino Fall

AFGHANISTAN EXPELLING AXIS NATIONALS

The Government of Afghanistan, tiny Oriental state to the northwest of India and bordering on Iran, announced on Oct. 20 its intention to expel Axis nationals from the country. This move was the result of "friendly representations" by the British and Soviet governments. The Germans and Italians are to be repatriated to their respective countries via India, Iraq and Turkey, the British having promised them safe conduct through their territories. With their expulsion from Afghanistan, it is said that "the last remaining gap in the Allied political and military border," which extends for 1,800 miles through the Middle East, has been closed. German and Italian nationals in Afghanistan numbered fewer than 200 all told, it was reported.

The "mechanized thunderbolts" of Chancellor Adolf Hitler's armies—as a Moscow radio announcer described them—were closing in relentlessly on the Red capital this week and were reported at some points to be within 50 miles of their objective. The Germans have also scored considerable successes on the southern front.

Odessa, vital Soviet port on the Black Sea which was under siege for many weeks, was occupied by German and Rumanian troops on Oct. 17. Taganrog, grain export point on the Sea of Azov, was occupied by the Germans on Oct. 18, and Stalino, important industrial city in the Donetz Basin fell into German hands on Oct. 20, thus bringing the Nazis nearer to Rostov and the open road to the Caucasus.

The immediacy of the danger to Moscow, on which world attention is centered, was shown in the evacuation of the Soviet Government, the diplomatic corps and foreign journalists late last week. They went to Kuibyshev (formerly Samara), a town of 171,000 inhabitants situated on the eastern bank of the Volga River and about 750 miles to the southeast of Moscow by rail. A special train was placed at the disposal of the diplomats and press correspondents and it took them five days to complete the journey due to congestion caused by troop trains.

It is not known whether Dictator Stalin has also gone to Kuibyshev, but an **I.N.S.** report on Tuesday of this week said that he had left Moscow and made his headquarters in an armored train, from which he would direct the defense of Moscow.

Soviet troops are making desperate efforts to stem the German advance on Moscow, but despite the punishment they are taking the Germans are apparently still able to advance and are throwing ever new forces into the terrific struggle.

A gigantic semi-circular front has been formed before Moscow. It extends from a point east of Kalinin to the northwest, through Mozhaisk to the west of Moscow, thence to the Tula region south of the capital. The northern wing of the German forces is attempting to edge its way to the rear of Moscow, to complete the encirclement of the city and thus cut off the only remaining avenue of escape open to the defending Soviet troops.

Reports from Berlin this week said that rain, sleet and snow were adding to the hardships of the troops. Within Moscow, every preparation was being made for a last-ditch defense. Streets and buildings were being converted into fortresses and the entire population mobilized. Considering the fall of the capital possible, Soviet authorities have ordered the city sown with dynamite charges and it will be blasted to ruins if the Germans enter, Berlin reports said.

The outer defenses of the capital are already being heavily pounded by German artillery and the Luftwaffe is conducting continuous bombing attacks on the Soviet positions. On Monday of this week the Soviets proclaimed the city in a state of siege.

According to Soviet reports, the Germans have been forced back in the Leningrad area and are now on the defensive. Stockholm dispatches declare that Leningard is being shelled and bombed from the air and that half of it has been destroyed, with thousands of people buried in the ruins.

The clamor in England for the creation of a second front against the Germans to relieve the pressure on the Russians reached new heights on Oct. 19 when 2,000 shop stewards, representing 500,000 of Britain's industrial workers, met in conference in London. Walter Swanson, a trade union organizer and chairman of the conference, which was called to discuss war production problems, said that factories throughout the British Isles were "seething with suspicion that the British Government was letting the Russians down."

Mr. Swanson charged that three members of the British War Cabinet—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, Captain Henry D. Margesson, Secretary of State for War, and Lieut.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon—were mainly responsibile for Britain's failure to create a front in the West against Germany.

The conference dispatched a special message to Prime Minister Winston Churchill, demanding that a new front be created and that the Ministers named should be excluded from the Cabinet. "We warn the Government," the statement said, "that the British workers will never allow them to let Russia down, for we know that means we go down as well. That is why we insist on the immediate opening of a second front. We are not going to smash fascism in other countries and allow the British reactionaries to gain power."

Reports of the conference were featured prominently in the press of the United States, according to **Havas.** The London correspondent of the New York **Herald-Tribune** said the conference was "one of the most important labor demonstrations since the beginning of the war." The New York **Times** underlined the attacks on British Cabinet members, particularly on Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador to Washington, who was Britain's Foreign Minister during the reign of the late Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, foremost of the British "appeasers" of Hitler.

President Roosevelt returned to Washington on Monday after spending the weekend at his Hyde Park estate and went into conference with leading members of his Administration on the question of speedier and intensified aid to Soviet Russia. It was reported that Mr. Averill W. Harriman, leader of the American delegation to the recent Moscow conference, had informed the President of his conviction that the Russians would continue their resistance to the Nazis despite present setbacks.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry L. Morgenthau Jr. announced in Washington that Soviet Russia was to receive a further American loan of $30,000,000 with which to purchase war supplies.

Hitler—"You Lousy Burglars!"

The New York Times.

U.S. to Censor Mail Bound for Nippon?

Mail matter originating in the United States and destined for Japan is now being subjected to censorship by decision of the Washington authorities, beginning October 20, according to a report from New York published in the Tokyo **Asahi.** No other newspaper and no news agency in the Far East carried this report.

Japan Gold Shipment Arrives in Bangkok

A first shipment of gold from Japan, to the value of 6,500,000 **bahts,** arrived in Bangkok on October 17, according to a **United Press** dispatch which said that a second shipment was expected soon. Japan is exporting gold to Thailand to cover credits made available by the Bangkok government for exports to Japan in terms of a recently-concluded agreement.

Terrorists Kill Japanese Civilian, Sailor; U.S. Marines on Alert

Staging the seventh attack against Japanese nationals this month, unknown Chinese terrorists on the early morning of October 21 shot and seriously wounded Yoshio Iwakura, 27-year-old chauffeur employed by the Central China Water and Electricity Company, when he was standing outside his house on Menghua Street in Nantao. The bus is owned by a Japanese cotton mill on Pootoo Road, and the persons in the vehicle were on their way to work when the bomb-attack took place. Although failing in its purpose, the missile wounded a **North-China Daily News** coolie, named Chu Ah-zee, who was removed to Paolun Hospital. Police investigation revealed that the attempt was well

"Farewell To Reason"

The New York Times.

The cartoon is based on Puccini's famous opera, "Madame Butterfly," and depicts the scene where Cho-Cho-San tells her naval officer lover goodbye. In the cartoon, the departing figure is labeled "Reason."

usual confusion followed the shooting, and the gunman managed to escape.

Two shootings, it will be recalled, occurred in Nantao during this month, while two shootings occurred in Hongkew and two in Pootung.

The fourth terrorist attack against Japanese military members during this month was made at daybreak on Oct. 16 when first-class seaman Jeomogo Tsubota of the Japanese Naval Landing Party was shot and killed by gunmen, allegedly Chinese, near the Yangtszepoo Fish Market. Immediately after the shooting, the entire Yangtszepoo area was cordoned off by the Japanese. As usual, all bridges leading into the northern districts were closed for several hours while a rigorous search took place.

About 20 Japanese civilians experienced a miraculous escape from death and injury on Oct. 17 when a bomb was tossed by an unknown Chinese at a private bus in which they were riding on Gordon Road near Sinza Road. The planed, as the bus usually passed Sinza Road at the time the attack took place.

Marines on Alert

The Fourth U.S. Marines were moving this week to prevent terrorist acts in the American Defense Sector of the International Settlement. Colonel Samuel L. Howard, commanding officer, said on Oct. 20 that the Leathernecks, whether on or off duty, would do everything in their power to prevent such acts. The American Defense Sector, of which the Marines have charge, is bounded on the north by Soochow Creek, on the south by Avenue Foch, on the east by Yu Ya Ching Road and on the west by Hart Road.

Colonel Howard's statement means, it was explained, that henceforth the Marines will be required to act on their own initiative and take the law into their own hands without waiting for members of the Shanghai Municipal Police to appear on the scene of any terrorist deed.

The statement, in part, read as follows: "Because of several acts of terrorism within the American Sector recently, all officers and men of this Regiment will at all times, whether on or off duty, be particularly on the alert against any further perpetration of terroristic acts within this sector and will, in accordance with existing orders, take every action within their power to prevent acts of terrorism against any persons or property and apprehend persons attempting such acts."

School Teacher Arrested

Spreading Gestapo-type terrorism to Chinese civilians in the Settlement, the Japanese authorities requested the Shanghai Municipal Police to effect the arrest of a Chinese vocational school teacher at the school dormitory on Hankow Road on Oct. 17. The teacher was suspected of conducting anti-Japanese propaganda. He was detained by the S.M.P. and may be handed over to the Japanese. Another Japanese raid with the help of the French Municipal Police was reported by the Chinese press to have been staged on a Chinese school near Route Winling.

The most spectacular gun battle that Shanghai ever witnessed took place near Route Winling in the French Concession on the night of Oct. 15. Mr. K. K. Wang, one of the managers of the Bank of China, was whisked away by desperadoes in a stolen car which broke down at Route Prosper Paris. The gangsters alighted and walked along Avenue Joffre with their victim. When they reached Route Winling, the victim, upon sighting a Chinese constable, raised an alarm. The kidnappers immediately fired at him and killed him on the spot, thereafter turning their guns on the approaching police constable and a Chinese detective, wounding both of them.

The gangsters fled, pursued by the wounded Chinese constable, and ran into a police party under Sergeant Laudignon. In the ensuing gun battle, Sergeant Laudignon and an Annamite constable were killed. One kidnapper was shot dead and another wounded. On hearing the shots, Inspector Riegert of the French Municipal Police rushed to the scene and arrested the third member of the gang.

The deceased Sergeant Laudignon, a well-known figure in local sports circles, had been several times cited for bravery since he joined the French Police in 1935.

In the Hongkew district, "unprecedented precautions" have been adopted by the Japanese during recent days. The number of Japanese sentries on all bridges and at wharves has been doubled. In addition to the erection of more barbed-wire entanglements on the Szechuen Road bridge, barricades have been built at various strategic points in Hongkew. All travellers in that region must undergo interrogation by the Japanese gendarmerie or Chinese police.

In Chapei, Kiangwan and Nantao, rigid measures have also been enforced. Travellers by train or bus were searched and questioned prior to boarding vehicles, and they had to undergo the same experiences after alighting.

Another shooting-up occurred on Oct. 17 on Sinza Road, near Myburgh Road, when an unidentified Korean dope-runner who attempted to evade search by a Reserve Unit police party, was shot and fatally wounded. Several paper parcels thrown by the man to the ground were found to contain heroin and opium. The dope-runner died after admission to a hospital.

Another shooting occurred in the Nantao district when Wang Ching-ting, believed to be an employee of the Shanghai Special Municipality, was fired at and slightly wounded in the arm by a gunman near a bus stop on Ta Chih Road on Oct. 19. During a subsequent search by the Japanese gendarmerie, the alleged gunman was arrested.

Wartime Hongkong: A Contrast Of Wealth and Dire Poverty

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Hongkong today is a city of shocking contrasts. Apart like the two poles, rich and poor are at opposite extremes. Here are at least 500 Chinese millionaries, yet at least half a million souls are hovering perilously just above the starvation line. The luxuries indulged in by the rich and the miseries experienced by the poor are in terribly striking contrast. A full-course Chinese feast can easily cost $300 to $500, while tens of thousands are barely subsisting on a 4-cent bowl of rice. Here are "chosen people" who live in luxurious mansions, while thousands upon thousands are cramped in filthy slums. Poverty breeds disease. And disease is wiping out Hongkong's population by thousands.

Interposed between fabulous wealth and stark poverty are charming women from many parts of China. Money and women are mutually magnetic. Hongkong's millions have attracted an unending stream of Chinese beauties. Attired in sub-tropical fashion, many Chinese girls here assume an exotic air that is not present even among the most fashionable one sees in Shanghai or other big Chinese cities. The Saturday night scene at the Hongkong Ferry, with bevies of beautifully attired women, Chinese and foreign, flying back and forth across the harbor presents a spectacle that makes wartime Hongkong appear anything but war-conscious.

Miscegenation is gaining in popularity. The evacuation of British women has given it an added impetus. It is a common sight to see foreigners pair with Chinese girls on the streets and in amusement centers. The charms of a thrilling social butterfly proved too much even for a high air-defense official here and have landed him in hot water.

All the Amenities

Despite tension, crises, war and its threats, Hongkong offers all the amenities of life that money can purchase. And here there are a thousand-and-one ways in which money can be spent. Department stores, restaurants, cafes, hotels, cabarets, cinemas, escort bureaux, and other amusement centers are all doing a roaring business. Although officially there is no such thing as licensed prostitution, the ancient trade prospers. According to Ernest Hemingway, Hongkong's ladies of easy virtue easily number 50,000. Here, "morale is high; morals are low," America's ace newsman fittingly observed.

Civilian Hongkong's attitude towards the war is conspicuously naive. It may be summed up in one word, "indifference" tinged with much wishful hopefulness and a certain fatalism. Despite loud protests, the charge of "ostrichism" by Harrison Forman, American radio commentator, is by no means ill-founded. The cry of "wolf" has been raised once too often and folks here simply refuse to get excited. Four years of the "war of nerves" have so hardened the Hongkong people that they simply have lost interest in it. Alarms have been frequent, but "crisis" after "crisis" has passed. The community has grown tired of a "situation" that refuses to crystallize.

Isolation Breeds Fatalism

As pointed out by the **South China Morning Post,** Hongkong and all in it are handicapped by one great disability, isolation. This isolation has produced a feeling of helplessness, which in many has given way to fatalism. Here are packed a million and a half people. Where can this mass of humanity go, when and if war comes? War or no war, for better or for worse, they feel they are stranded here and have to stick it out. Finding themselves thus trapped, they think it well just to forget all about the war and ease their nerves. Hence, despite the recurrent tension, there is no visible sign of panic here or even of increased apprehension. The rich are too busy with the pursuit after the pleasantries of life, while the poor are too deeply submerged in the struggle for existence to bother about the war.

How Big An Appetite?

The Indianapolis News.

The lot of the poor is hard enough. Possibly even war can not make it worse.

However, as observed Harrison Forman, the powers-that-be, military and civil, are not "ostriches." They are fully alert to every development in the situation. There is clear evidence on every hand that they mean business, that is, they mean to defend this place from attack. And the would-be attackers can be assured that it will not be merely a token defense either. Hongkong bristles with big guns, anti-aircraft, powerful searchlights, barbed-wire and camouflage, and troops aplenty. The harbor is well-mined, and a constant air and naval patrol is maintained. Though there is no naval or air force here to speak of, the enemy can not be too sure that a British force or even a fleet will not suddenly make its appearance.

For the immediate protection of Hongkong's teeming populace from an air blitz, the hills upon which the city is built have been literally honeycombed with a system of tunnels drilled deep into the solid rock. For the past many months, large quantities of rice, flour and other essential foods have been imported by the Government and stored in special warehouses safe from possible air attacks. Public utilities, gas, light and water, transportation and communications are all mobilized for emergency service. Nearly 17,000 volunteers have been trained as A.R.P. wardens, rescue workers, fire fighters, ambulance drivers and auxiliary nurses.

Chinese Feel Safe

The Chinese, who constitute nearly 98 per cent of Hongkong's population, think it is safe indefinitely. One typical Chinese view is that Japan would not dare to oppose the combined strength of Britain and America if positive steps are taken against her efforts at the creation of the "New Order" in East Asia. The one and only problem that causes Japan anxiety today is how she can quickly get out of the tangle in which she is deeply involved, that is, end the China Incident, which, like a case of pronounced T.B., is wasting too much of her national wealth and manpower. As far as Hongkong is concerned, most Chinese agree that there is no immediate danger of a Japanese attack. They base this notion mainly on the inability of the Japanese to close the China Incident. So long as the war in China continues, so long there will be no danger for Hongkong.

In spite of the general attitude of complacency, Hongkong today is facing a very grave crisis, the implications of which may seriously imperil the maintenance of peace and order here. The crisis is not military but economic. Of Hongkong's million and a half population, at least half a million are suffering from dire poverty. For them the pressing concern is not war, but the struggle for existence. The rapidly mounting cost of living has already had a disastrous effect on the health of the population and is producing a crop of alarming social problems, such as crime, labor disputes, prostitution, suicides, disease, etc. The courts are working overtime. Prisons are crammed. Public hospitals and clinics are packed. Dead bodies of suicides and the diseased are daily picked up all over the place.

Appalling Mortality Rate

The rate of mortality due to poverty is appalling. Mulnutrition and unsanitary living conditions are wiping out the population by thousands annually. Deaths from T.B. for the first six months of this year alone totalled 3,457 and deaths from pellagra in the same period numbered 768. The recent publication of the annual report for 1940 by the Director of Medical Services revealed an alarming state of affairs. Besides the 5,751 deaths from T.B., deaths from beri-beri numbered 7,229 (nearly ten times the figure for 1936), while pellagra claimed 442 lives. In addition, the summer cholera outbreak was also attended by a high rate of mortality (66.2 per cent).

T.B., caused principally by malnutrition and overcrowding, is the most dreadful disease in Hongkong. According to Dr. Wu Ta-piao, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Anti-T.B. Association, the rate of mortality from T.B. in Hongkong is the highest in the world. Of every 100,000 persons afflicted with this disease, 389 deaths have generally resulted. Dr. Wu estimated that there

are now between 30,000 to 60,000 T.B. victims in Hongkong.

Terrible Overcrowding

To illustrate the extreme wretchedness of the lives of the poor, a few outstanding facts may be cited. In marked contrast to the rich who luxuriate in spacious mansions and apartments, is the miserable overcrowding among the poor. Four or five, or even more families living in one tenement flat, and numbering 30 to 40 souls, is a common thing; so is a family of four or five persons, including children, crowding on one bedspace. Many people of this class take only one meal of rice a day, and even that meal is of poor quality and meager quantity. Besides the refugees cared for in camps by the Government, there are thousands upon thousands of street dwellers, uncertain even of a bowl of rice. It is indeed a heart-rending spectacle to see beggars or hawkers suddenly collapsing on the streets of hunger. The writer himeself was witness to several cases. Equally distressing is the sight of poor women carrying on their frail backs babies weighing only a few pounds. These emaciated and frightful-looking creatures are born to suffer and die a premature death. Infant mortality is very high in Hongkong, due to no other cause than lack of food.

The high cost of living is most eloquently reflected in the sky-rocketing of food and prices. According to the **Hongkong Daily Press**, in the last ten months or so prices have gone up at least 150 per cent. Compared with the price index in pre-war days, the increase ranges from 100 to 1,000 per cent. For instance, the price of rice has gone up more than 300 per cent. ($1 for 22 catties to $1 for 6 catties now); firewood is up 200 per cent ($1 for some 120 catties to $1 for 45 catties); vegetables are up by over 1,000 per cent (from 2 to 4 cents per catty to 20 to 30 cents a catty); beef is up by 350 per cent (from 30 cents a catty to $1 a catty); pork is up 400 per cent (from 30 cents a catty to $1.40 a catty); eggs are up by 1,000 per cent (from one cent each to 10 cents each). Even the often-despised beancurd cakes have gone up in price and diminished in size.

Laissez-Faire Policy

As pointed out by a correspondent writing in the **South China Morning Post**, Hongkong's laissez-faire policy so far has not permitted anything to be done to tackle this problem of poverty. True, many efforts have been and are being made by both the Government and the public, but they are not of such a nature as to solve the problem as a social issue. Flag days, bazaars, charities all serve to relieve the distress of the poor, but they can not provide any real solution. Although the housing problem is still untackled in a broad manner, the authorities are giving serious attention to the food issue. The Government has established a Rice Monopoly, an Equitable Rice Sales Fund Committee, a Nutrition Research Committee, a High Cost of Living Committee, but in general the price control system has not been attended by any real success. To succor the poor, the authorities are preparing to subsidize the purchase of rice.

In Hongkong, and in South China generally, there has been a strong prejudice in favor of highly-polished white rice which has lost all of its anti-beriberi properties. To remedy this defect, the Government is encouraging the consumption of red or unpolished rice which contains more nutriment. This rice is now becoming more popular.

Meanwhile, the Government early in September established a Communal Food Kitchen which sells red and polished cooked rice at three and four cents a bowl. For one week (September 22 to 28) alone, 4,000 bowls of polished rice, 23,744 bowls of unpolished rice, and 2,967 portions of **sung** (vernacular name for dishes) were sold. The patronage is rapidly growing and more communal kitchens are being planned in various parts of the Colony.

Even the Dead Suffer

There is a shortage of many commodities, as Hongkong itself produces few things and depends mainly on imports. The shortage is affecting both the living and the dead. A report in a Chinese paper here made the alarming disclosure that Hongkong has only about 4,000 coffins and consequently their prices have gone up tremendously! Even funeral equipment and paper money for the dead are scarce.

So this is wartime Hongkong. Despite the ominous portents of the future, the crisis here for the moment is economic. War or no war, Hongkong cannot go on indefinitely in this laissez-faire fashion with half a million starving people in its midst. Something fundamental has to be done and done immediately. Hunger everywhere has driven many people to crime. Continued hunger will make the situation particularly dangerous, breeding fifth columnist activities.

Economic stability is a vital factor in the maintenance of peace and order. From a military standpoint, a contented population is an invaluable asset. So whatever the future may have in store for Hongkong, the menace presented by a hungry mass is a dangerous potential and must be removed in time.

Gen. Lung Yun Said in Opposition to Chungking

A report to the effect that General Lung Yun, chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Government, who among others is said to hold the key to China's solidarity, has rejected a Chungking request to be allowed to send troops to Yunnan, was carried in a dispatch by the Japanese news service, **Domei**, on Oct. 14.

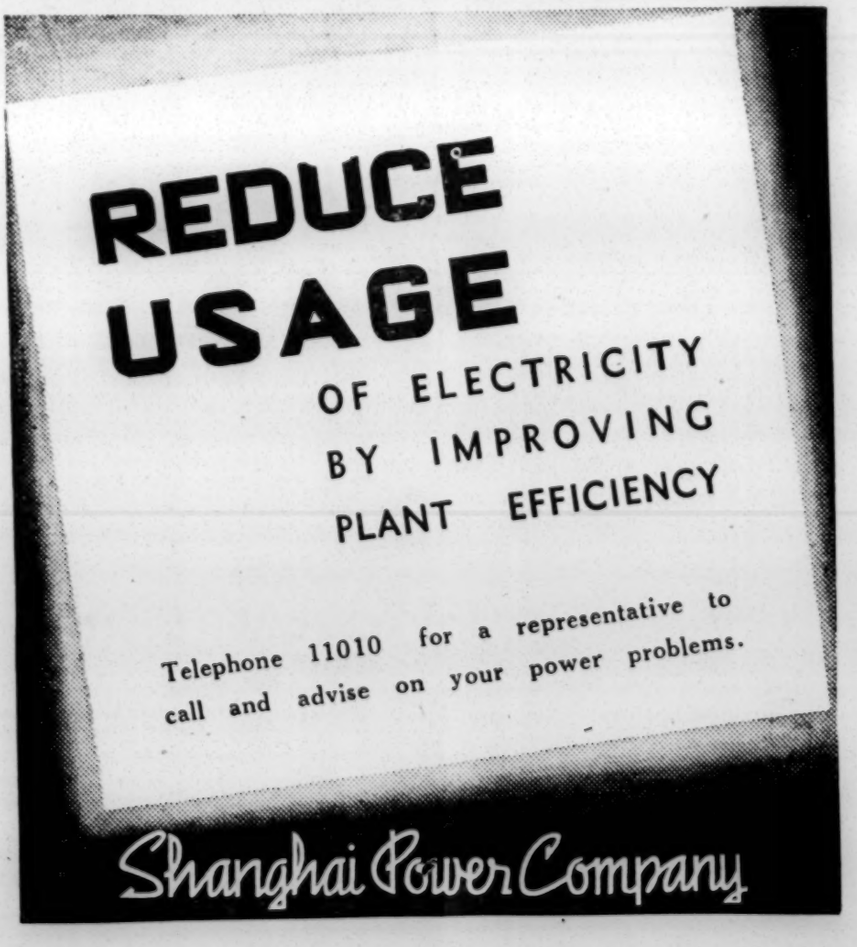
Gen. Lung, it was alleged, was approached by General Chou Chung-yueh, Chungking's minister of interior, who brought along General Chiang Kai-shek's plan to consolidate defenses in Yunnan.

General Chang Fah-kwai, former Kwangsi military man and now commander-in-chief of the Fourth War Zone, also failed to agree with General Chou and War Minister Ho Ying-ching regarding the new Yunnan defense scheme, the report added.

Investigation Corps Arrives in Kweiyang

An Investigation Corps sponsored by the Chinese government at Chungking, has arrived in Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow Province, to study the social, economic and cultural situation there, according to a **Kuo Min** dispatch from Kweiyang. The corps will proceed to Yunnan to conduct similar investigations, the report added.

Headed by Dr. Lo Chia-lun, former president of the National Central University, the corps is composed of seven members, including Messrs. Chang Chiang, Fan Shih, Kao Liang-chu and Chwang Chih-huan.



THE ECONOMICAL
ALL-PURPOSE
CHOCOLATE
BAKERITE'S
2 STAR PRIMA
CHOCOLATE
IN ¼ lb. & ½ lb. SIZES
ON SALE AT ALL
STORES
AND
BAKERITE
CHOCOLATE
SHOPS

A-C-D
FRUIT SALINE
中英菓子鹽

A Pleasant, Cooling, Effervescent Salt

A simple corrective for Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Liver and Kidney Disorders.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE DISPENSARY
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
SHANGHAI

21 Hurt, Missing In Kearney Attack

Congressional Washington, in the midst of legislative activity revolving around the bill to amend the Neutrality Act and permit the arming of American merchant ships, was in a state of high excitement this week following an announcement last Sunday that the American destroyer U.S.S. Kearney had been torpedoed by a submarine ("undoubtedly German") in the North Atlantic.

As a result of the attack 10 members of the destroyer's crew of 160 were wounded and another ten were reported missing and presumed to be dead. The destroyer reported that she was able to proceed to port under her own power.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull described the attack as just another move by Germany in her policy of gaining control of the seas and referred to Chancellor Hitler as an "international pirate." Congressional supporters of the Administration used the incident to speed passage of the Neutrality Act amending bill, while some demanded that the Act be repealed outright.

The amending bill was passed by the House on Oct. 17 with a vote of 259 to 138 and sent to the Senate. Secret hearings by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee were proceeding toward the end of this week and it was expected that the bill would quickly become law.

In some quarters a demand was heard for an investigation of the Kearney incident, in view of the fact that the surrounding circumstances were "even stranger" than those in the earlier incident involving the U.S.S. Greer.

Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican of North Dakota, said incidents such as these should cause no surprise since the U.S. Navy had been ordered to "shoot on sight" at Axis warcraft.

The **Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz**, organ of the Wilhelmstrasse, charged President Roosevelt with deliberately "staging" the Kearney incident in order to bring the United States closer to open conflict with Germany. "It is very significant," said the paper, "that the American President gets another North American destroyer torpedoed at the very moment when he needs a strong parliamentary majority for a change in the Neutrality Act."

Naval circles in Washington explained that the U.S.S. Kearney did not sink because she was struck in the bow and because she is of modern construction, having a double hull and many watertight compartments. Had she been hit amidships, however, she probably would have sunk.

Not If Roosevelt Can Help It!

The Chicago Daily News.

Panama Authorizes Arming of Vessels

At a Cabinet meeting on Oct. 18, the new Panamanian government decided to authorize the arming of merchant ships flying the flag of Panama, thus reversing the stand taken by the former government under President Arnulfo Arias, who was ousted from office recently as the result of a coup d'etat which German sources charged had been inspired and organized by the United States. The vessels are to be armed "for self-defense" at the expense of the owners, it was reported.

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U.S. Amends the Nationality Act

The American Consulate-General at Shanghai received notice this week of the passage by Congress of a bill which grants to naturalized American citizens the right to reside outside the United States for a longer period than previously was possible. Under the former regulations naturalized citizens who resided outside the U.S. for extended periods lost their citizenship. The Consulate-General issued the following statement on the subject this week "The American Consulate-General has been informed by the Department of State that the Congress has passed and the President has signed an act amending the Nationality Act of 1940 with respect to its provisions for the loss of citizenship by American nationals who acquired their nationality by naturalization. The Nationality Act of 1940 provided that naturalized nationals would with certain exceptions specified in the Act, lose their American nationality upon residing outside the United States for specified periods of time. Section 409 of the Act provided, however, that nationality would not be lost until the expiration of one year following the date of the approval of the Act. The legislation which has now been passed by the Congress changes this provision from one year to two years from the date of the Act's approval. As the Act was approved by the President on October 14, 1940, nationality will not now be lost under the pertinent provisions of the Nationality Act until October 14, 1942. Naturalized American nationals are requested to call at the Citizenship Section of the Consulate-General if they are in any doubt as to their status under the Nationality Act of 1940 as amended."

Manchukuo, Outer Mongolia Conclude Frontier Pact

Japan and Soviet Russia may be on the verge of war, but this has not prevented Manchukuo (Japanese puppet state) and Outer Mongolia (Soviet puppet state) from entering into a border demarcation agreement. The agreement was signed at Harbin, according to announcement in Hsinking, the Manchukuo capital, on Oct. 15. The new line of demarcation, it was stated, stretches from Lake Buir in the north for a distance of 300 kilometers to Arshan in the south.

30 Drowned in Ship Disaster on Whangpoo

Thirty Chinese passengers were drowned and about 15 others believed drowned when the s.s. Taira Maru, a 75-foot Japanese-owned river ship, keeled over in the Whangpoo River off Woosung on the morning of Oct. 9. Overloaded with 300 passengers coming from Tsungming Island, the vessel was caught in the wash of a large ocean liner and thrown off balance. Passengers jamming the upper deck of the small craft were hurled into the swirling waters. Japanese gunboats and other river craft picked up the survivors.

Black Dragon Society To Honor Spy Heroes

The Black Dragon Society, reactionary Japanese organization, announced at Tokyo on Oct. 19 that a monument would shortly be erected in honor of three Japanese spies who were beheaded by the Chinese authorities for intrigue in Manchuria in 1895. The beheading took place at Chinchow, Manchuria. The monument, which will be erected at the Senkakuji Temple in Tokyo, will contain an inscription which was written by Mitsuro Toyama, leader of the Black Dragon Society. According to the Asahi, the spies, named Yamasaki, Kanesaki and Fukjisaki, popularly known as the "Three Sakis," had sneaked into Manchuria to obtain information about the movements of Chinese troops. They were caught and beheaded. The Asahi said that the spies were ordered by their captors to "face west," but they refused and insisted on facing east "because the Japanese Emperor lived in the East." The report issued by the Black Dragon Society said that the example of the "Three Sakis" had inspired many other brave Japanese to die in the service of the Japanese intelligence department.

Chungking Bans Textbooks By Puppet Professor

The Ministry of Education at Chungking, on Oct. 9, issued an order banning from Chinese schools all text-books written by Chou Cho-jen, a Japanese-educated professor who is connected with the puppet regime at Nanking. The Ministry instructed all school principals to eliminate Chou's books and writings and to inform the pupils of his disloyalty to China. The Chungking report said that Chou's writings contained subtle references to Sino-Japanese "friendship" and if students unconsciously followed his teachings they wouldn't be able to distinguish between loyalty and disloyalty. The publishing house which printed Chou's books was ordered to delete all of his writings from its lists.

Turks Pass Strictures On American Journalists

The German **Transocean** service on Oct. 21 quoted a Turkish official who severely criticized American journalists in Europe. The Turkish official, named Esmer, said that while millions of people were fighting, the American journalists are taking joy-rides around Europe "as tough and hard-hearted creatures having but one aim, to supply their papers with sensations....it would be more appropriate if these gentlemen would use better judgment in dealing with political and human matters."

Dr. Romulo Admires Courage of Chungking

Dr. Carlos Romulo, widely-known Philippine newspaper publisher, who recently visited in Chungking and then made a tour of Siam, Burma and Malaya, expressed great admiration for the courage of Chungking's population. He said that every Japanese bomb "bound the people closer together in determined resistance." He said there was no question of China's staying power and that the spirit of self-sacrifice and untainted patriotism had made the Chinese war one of attrition in which the Japanese had been brought to a standstill. Dr. Romulo's address at the Bangkok Rotary Club, in which he strongly denounced the Japanese, had a significant reaction when the Siamese Government warned the Rotarians that if they permitted another such address to be delivered at a meeting the club would be suppressed.

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Sinkiang's Second 3-Year Reconstruction Plan

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟長泳)

Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan), meaning the "New Dominion," with an area of 1,828,418 square kilometers and a population of 4,360,000 is the largest province in China—twice as large as Tibet, four times larger than Szechwan Province, fourteen times larger than Kiangsu Province, and fifteen times larger than Chekiang Province. But so far as density of population is concerned, it falls far below any other province. When compared with the population of any coastal province, say, of Chekiang, (21,230,749), the ratio is one to five.

The greater part of Sinkiang is an immense desert, surrounded by lofty mountains, and except for a few places is sandy and barren. But wherever irrigation is possible, the soil produces good crops. Animals and animal products constitute between 70 and 90 per cent of the total exports of Sinkiang.

Abundant Resources

Sinkiang has an abundance of mineral resources. Sulphur, saltpeter and alum are found extensively in the environs of Uch-Turfan and Yarkand; jade and gold in the K'uenlun range; lead, naphtha, coal and copper to the west of Kashgar; coal at Turfan; rock-salt east of Wensuh (Aksu) and north of Turfan.

Today, Sinkiang is no longer an undeveloped province in China. It leads all other provinces in completing the first and second reconstruction plans by 1941. Beginning from 1942, it will launch the third three-year reconstruction plan.

The province began its first three-year reconstruction plan in 1936, and completed it by 1938. Beginning from 1939, the second three-year reconstruction plan began, and it is scheduled to be completed this year. The second plan may be summed up as follows:—

Political Administration

The plan began with the reorganization of local governments and the redemarcation of the districts under **hsien** (county) governments throughout the province. During these three years, no less than seven new **hsien** governments and 17 administrative bureaus have been established.

The training of magistrates and officials is being intensified and generalized. Political staff training classes have already been established to train 600 new political workers to undertake various activities for the promotion and improvement of **hsien** administration.

The self-government districts throughout the province are to be redemarcated. More staffs for promoting the self-government system are to be trained. Each **hsien** will have a **T'san Yi Hui** or People's Political Council, and each **chu** (district), **tsuen** (rural area) and **chen** (urban area) will have a **Kung So** or Public Council, in order "to enforce the local self-government system, and the system of electing executives by the people themselves." Other organs, such as productive and consumptive cooperatives of various kinds, are also to be widely established for the benefit of the people.

The Plan states expressly that opium-smoking in the province shall be completely prohibited and eradicated within three years; it also provides that more strict supervision shall be exercised over the admission of foreign nationals to the province "so as to prevent the imperialistic Japanese, their puppets and traitors from stepping into the province."

Granaries are to be widely established in each **hsien**, and greater encouragement will be given to those who voluntarily contribute their grains to the province, "so as to meet the needs during the time of our war of resistance and in the event of famine."

Coming to the improvement of public health, the Plan provides for the establishment of more medical research institutes, 10 hospitals, 28 clinics, seven pharmacies and nursing classes. In addition, non-age marriages and "buy-and-sell marriages" are to be strictly prohibited, while the mass wedding and the thrift movement are to be greatly encouraged and promoted.

The Plan also calls for the establishment of training institutes for judicial officers, the establishment of seven branch higher courts, the construction of eight new prisons, the reform of old prisons, and the appointment of Chen **Hsin Yuan** (judges) to each **hsien** government, besides the translation of all important laws and regulations into different languages for the information of all people in the province.

Eager Applicants for Red Cross Wheat

The above picture, reproduced from the American Red Cross Courier, Washington, D.C., was taken at a relief station in Shanghai and shows the distribution, through a Chinese relief organization, of cracked wheat which was sent to China by the American Red Cross. According to the report which accompanied the picture, the American Red Cross has sent wheat and rice to China for free distribution among the needy in various parts of the country, to the value of U.S.$3,000,000. In addition to the wheat and rice, large quantities of medicines also have been distributed. Another drive for funds for relief in China, now being conducted by the United China Relief, is expected to yield the sum of U.S.$5,000,000 before the end of the year. The sum of U.S.$600,000 was raised in New York City at the opening of the campaign early in the present month.

The Development of Education

Since the completion of the first Plan, the educational standard of the people in Sinkiang has been greatly improved and advanced.

The second plan stresses the development and improvement of education of the pastoral people. It stipulates not only the enlargement of the network of schools on the vast pastoral land, but also the establishment of schools in quantity and the improvement of schools in quality. The aim, as stated in the plan, is "to attain the equal development of schools on the pastoral land with those in the cities." In addition, the plan expressly mentions the importance of improving the livelihood of the pastoral people in the province. More vocational schools, supplementary educational classes and training institutes will be widely established throughout the province, together with the promotion of technical education "in order to generalize the development of vocational and technical education among all people in the province." The Plan emphasizes that "greater efforts shall be exerted to develop vocational education among the women of the province, so that all women will be able to take part in the productive enterprises and participate in agricultural and industrial production in order to improve their miserable life for which they have been living for thousands of years."

Development of Agriculture

To develop agriculture in the province, 21 agricultural bureaus, one cotton seed distribution station, one forestry bureau, eight weather observatories and seven model agricultural stations will be established. No less than 32 kinds of farming implements and machines, 100 tons of improved cotton seeds, 115 tons of winter wheat seeds, 135 tons of spring wheat seeds, 45 tons of trefoil (medicago sativa), 26 tons of oats and 538,000 sheets of improved silkworm eggs have been bought and distributed to farmers for propagation purposes. The purpose, as stated in the plan, is to increase agricultural products and by-products by many times—grain from 5 to 30 per cent, cotton from 5 to 15 per cent, trefoil from 5 to 30 per cent, and silk from 5 to 30 per cent.

In the development of animal husbandry, the plan calls for the establishment of five animal husbandry stations, 28 branch stations, 15 veterinary hospitals, 81 branch veterinary hospitals, two veterinary laboratories, 23 butcheries, and four veterinarian brigades to fight against epidemic diseases among livestock. Forty horses, 50 cows, 70 sheep and 70 hogs of best blood will be bought and distributed for breeding purposes. It is estimated that after these years of effort, the production of livestock in the province will be increased to 2,227,000 sheep, 162,000 cows, 158,000 horses and 12,000 camels.

No less than $1,000,000 will be devoted to the development of irrigation and water conservancy work in the province. The area of newly-reclaimed and irrigated land will be increased by 28,300 **Kung Ching** or **hectares.**

On January 12, 1940, a pastoral conference was held to discuss the improvement of the living conditions of the pastoral people, principally the Mongols, now in Sinkiang. More uncultivated land was allotted to them for cultivation purposes.

For the purpose of improving and increasing cotton production in the province, a cotton conference was held on January 20, 1940 by the provincial government to discuss and devise various measures.

On February 12, 1940, a meeting of the chiefs of the agricultural and animal husbandry stations was held, as a result of which no less than 2,000 tractors were bought; and, it is said, for the first time, they were being distributed to farmers in the Tahcheng-Shawan region. It is estimated that the area of plantation with improved seeds will be doubled, and the production will thus be greatly increased.

In order to promote the reclamation of uncultivated land, all state-owned uncultivated land in the Yenki-Wensuh region was ordered to be allotted to the people so as to extend the Spring Plowing Movement. It is said that during three months in the early part of 1940, no less than 30,000 **mow** of land were cultivated, which had hitherto remained uncultivated.

In the Yukang-Fuyuan-Wushih agricultural districts, more agricultural stations have been established to offer technical assistance to local farmers. In other places, various committees—propaganda as well as technical—have been organized, and workers have been sent out to various districts to assist farmers to solve some of their problems.

Industrial Plans

As to the heavy industry, the Plan provides the following measures for its development:—

Development of existing oil mines and installment of drilling and pressing machines, in order to attain self-sufficiency in oil production in the province, and to export the surplus after three years.

Increase of two more coal mines operated by the government in Tihwa; assistance to the development of other privately operated coal mines; employment of scientific methods in exploitation, and use of machines in transportation, in order to increase the annual production to 350,000 tons. Exploitation of more mines by the government in Ili and Tahcheng with annual cutput of 65,000 tons, and more mines in Altai, Hami and Ashih.

Establishment of cement factories in Tihwa and Ili with annual output of 20,000 tons.

Exploitation of Fuyuan iron mines with annual output of 10,000 tons; and other iron mines in other regions.

Increase the production of gold mines already under exploitation; organization of Ili and Hotien gold mines corporation, and surveying and prospecting of other gold mines in Tienshan region for future exploitation.

Besides these measures, the Plan further provides that in order to meet the demands for reconstruction personnel for the development of heavy industry in the province, more short-course mining and metallurgical classes will be established.

Development of Communications

It is planned to repair and widen no less than 2,323 kilometers of old roads, to construct eight big bridges and many smaller ones totalling 4,365 meters in length, and to construct and repair dams.

Besides these activities, the Plan also calls for the surveying of the Tihwa-Peiyangho-Yenki-Wensuh - Ashih - Hotien line, so that the "construction of the line could be completed, repaired and improved section by section." At the same time, the surveying of Ashih-Tahchen and Wensuh-Wushih and other branch lines is also scheduled to be completed during these three years.

As to the development of the means of transportation, the Plan provides the construction of eight transportation stations, 13 branch stations, more repairing shops, oil reservoirs, etc. throughout the province. During these three years, 360 skilful drivers, 180 mechanics and 60 transportation staffs will be trained. In these three years, the province is to have 707 freight cars capable of running 4,025,000 kilometers and transporting 4,413,700 tons of cargo.

During the same period, 14 radio stations, one radio broadcasting station, and eight telegraph stations are to be established. Besides, 2,206 kilometers of old telegraph lines are to be repaired, and 1,075 kilometers of new lines installed, in addition to 2,160 kilometers of long distance telephone line. Tihwa, which is not only the capital city of Sinkiang but also a municipality, is already equipped with an automatic telephone system.

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Tientsin Reverts to The Horse and Buggy

Tientsin is facing an acute shortage of gasoline as stocks held by retailers have been steadily decreasing. The major oil-supplying companies, including the Asiatic Petroleum Company, the Texas Oil Company and the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, are rationing sales, supplying only limited quantities to their regular customers, according to a **Havas** dispatch.

The Municipality of Tientsin has not been successful in its negotiations with Manchukuo for a supply of motor fuel, the report alleged.

Beginning November, the oil companies will supply fuel exclusively to the Municipality and only for urgent and essential requirements such as the operation of ambulances, fire brigade machines and police vehicles, said the report.

The Municipality is said to be adopting measures for the control of all available stocks of gasoline, including private reserves

Concrete evidence of the gasoline shortage is seen in the decreasing number of motor-cars on the streets of Tientsin, while horsedrawn vehicles, which disappeared years ago, are reappearing, the report concluded.

Mabuchi Loses Job As Army Spokesman

Col. Hayao Mabuchi, truculent spokesman for the Japanese Army in Tokyo, who recently announced that Japan would resort to force if necessary to break out of her encirclement, lost his spokesman's job last week in a general reshuffle of War Office personnel which took place on the eve of the resignation of the Konoye Cabinet. He was assigned to command an undisclosed army unit and his place as spokesman was given to Colonel Hideo Ohira.

Other changes included the shifting of Lieut.-Gen. Seiichi Tanaka, commander of the Gendarmerie, to command of the Eastern Military District. The new Gendarmerie commander is Lieut.-Gen. Akito Nakamura, former chief of the Military Affairs Bureau.

Kanazawa Named Chief Of Yokosuka Naval Base

Rear-Admiral Masao Kanazawa, Naval Attache to the Japanese Embassy at Nanking, was made Chief-of-Staff of the Yokosuka Naval Base by decision of the Tokyo Navy Ministry on Oct. 15, **Domei** reported. At the same time, the Ministry promoted Rear-Admiral Seiichi Ito, vice-chief of the Naval General Staff, to the rank of Vice-Admiral. Rear-Admiral Kiyoshi Shiroya is to succeed Rear-Admiral Kanazawa as Naval Attache to the Japanese Embassy in Nanking.

Rear-Admiral Kikusaburo Makita, commander of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party at Shanghai, was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, the first time that a vice-admiral has held this command.

Nazis Shoot 50 Frenchmen For Killing of German

The German army of occupation in France this week exacted cruel revenge for the murder of the German commander in Nantes, who was shot and killed on the morning of Oct. 20. It was annoucned in occupied Paris that 50 Frenchmen held as hostages by the Germans—all persons who had nothing to do with the killing of the Nazi officer—had been shot as an act of reprisal and that 50 more would be executed unless the culprits were found. The German officer, Col. Karl-Friedrich Holtz, was walking to his office when an assassin or assasins fired at him from behind, killing him on the spot.

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Former Premiers Confined to Fortress

Three former Premiers of France—M. Edouard Daladier, M. Leon Blum and M. Paul Reynaud—were last week found responsible for France's defeat and ordered confined in a fortress. Similarly condemned were France's former Generalissimo, Marie-Gustave Gamelin, ex-Home Minister Georges Mandel and ex-Air Minister Pierre Cot. The latter, being in the United States, was condemned in absentia.

The six were found guilty by the recently-formed Council of Political Justice on charges of inefficiency; neglecting to build up French defenses; helping Spain's Popular Front in the fight against General Franco; admitting "hundreds of thousands of dangerous Spaniards and their leaders" into France, thereby facilitating foreign invasion of the country; encouraging labor agitation and thereby causing defense production to slow down, etc., etc., etc.

It was charged against General Gamelin that, among other things, he made "disastrous decisions" which disorganized the High Command, that he allowed the Army to weaken into "a state of material and moral inferiority, which caused it to engage in decisive operations when ill-prepared, ill-instructed, ill-armed and ill-inured to war," thus "betraying the duties incumbent upon him."

Sentence of confinement to a fortress, described as the maximum penalty, was pronounced Oct. 16 by Marshal Philippe Petain, French Chief of State, on the basis of the findings of the Council of Political Justice. Through the punishment he had decided to inflict, the aged Vichy leader declared, he gave the French people "the assurance that although you may have been betrayed you will not be deceived. Maintain your confidence in me. Maintain your faith in the destinies of the country." He did not say how long the "guilty men" were to remain in the fortress.

Japan Opens Air Service to Timor

A furore which ran right around the globe was occasioned last week with the announcement in Tokyo that Japan had negotiated an agreement with Portugal whereby Japan Airways would open a service between Palau, in the Japanese Mandated Islands, and Timor, Portuguese island colony in the South Seas.

Note of the event was taken mainly in Canberra, London and Washington, it being the unanimous view that Japan's newest "concession" had little or nothing to do with the development of commerce, but a great deal to do with military strategy in the Pacific.

Col. Frank Knox, U.S. Navy Secretary, said the new air-line had "no justification as a commercial proposition....and it is interesting to note that they (the Japanese) have able to put enough 'squeeze' on Portugal to obtain landing rights." In Lisbon, it was denied that Japan had exerted pressure...."Portugal must promote her colonies and every step leading to such promotion is welcomed by the Portuguese Government," **Transocean** reported.

The Australian War Cabinet met to discuss the "delicate situation," **United Press** stated, adding that "important decisions were reached, but not released for publication." It was pointed out by the Melbourne **Herald** that the new Japanese air-line would run between two members of the "Democratic Front"—the Netherlands East Indies and Australia—and urged the appointment of an Australian representative in Portuguese Timor to "combat increasing Japanese efforts to secure a grip on Timor's commerce."

According to the Melbourne Age, "Britain may be expected to take cognizance in a form not necessarily limited to verbal protest." But nobody has done anything and Japan has already inaugurated the air service linking the tiny Pacific dot of Palau with the somewhat larger dot of Timor.

CHRISTMAS MAILS: P. O. SETS DEADLINE

Letters, packages, etc. which senders in Shanghai intend should reach the United States before Christmas Day must catch the mail leaving this city on Wednesday, November 26, the postal authorities have announced. This mail will reach San Francisco on December 13.

Mail which is to reach England before Christmas Day must be posted here to catch the next scheduled trans-Pacific mail on November 2.

Mail via Siberia for the U.S.S.R. and Turkey should be posted here by December 16.

A steamer leaving Shanghai on December 11, connecting with a ship at Hongkong on December 16, will deliver mails at Sydney, Australia, on January 4.

The Post Office advises the public to mail their letters and parcels earlier than the dates given, especially where mailing is done at sub-post offices.

Chu Min-yi Entertained By Japanese Emperor

The Japanese Emperor and Empress honored Dr. Chu Min-yi, Nanking ambassador to Tokyo, and his wife, at a luncheon party at the Imperial Palace on Oct. 16. Dr. Chu is expected to leave for Nanking shortly to become Nanking's foreign minister. Among those present at the luncheon were Prince and Princess Tsunenori Kaya, ex-Foreign Minister Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, according to a **Domei** dispatch from Tokyo.

Three More Chinese Warships for Puppets

Three more Chinese warships, the Kiang Suan, Kiang Yang and Kiang Chuan, which were seized by the Japanese navy during the course of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, have been transferred to the Nanking government. The transfer was marked by a ceremony at Canton, attended by representatives of the Chinese Navy and Japanese Fleet in China, **Domei** reported.

By the transfer, the number of Chinese warships at present patrolling the Pearl River has been increased to nine, it was added.

Japan's Minister in Iraq Invited to Leave?

Koh Ishii, deputy spokesman of the Information Board of the Japanese Cabinet, declared at a press conference this week that no official information had been received regarding a report in the **Nichi-Nichi** that the Japanese minister to Iraq had been asked to leave.

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Director, Economic Research Department,

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Head Office: Fifth Floor, Szechuen Salt Industry Bank, Chungking.

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S.M.C. Asks Price Control Bye-Law

A proposed bye-law which would empower the Shanghai Municipal Council to establish control over retail prices of essential commodities sold in the International Settlement was submitted to the Consular Body for approval early this week following special meetings of the Council on Oct. 18 and 20 at which the whole question of profiteering and hoarding was considered.

The Council has not yet disclosed the details of the proposed bye-law, but warned that the public must not expect a large number of commodities to be brought quickly under control. Efforts at control will be applied only where control can in the Council's opinion successfully be applied, it was stated. Essential commodities are to be taken one by one "with fullest consideration of the interests concerned" (meaning, apparently, the profiteers). It is believed that flour is likely to be first item subjected to price control.

End to Stabilization

Closely linked with the question of prices was a report by **United Press** on Oct. 19 which quoted American and British circles in Washington as saying that there is likely to be a revision of the policy of giving financial support to the Chungking Government and that the revision may include cessation of efforts to stabilize the Chinese dollar on the Shanghai exchange market. Chungking officials were said to be opposed to such stabilization, since only Shanghai businessmen were profiting.

This point was mentioned in Chungking on Oct. 20 by Mr. O. K. Yui, Vice-Minister of Finance (formerly Mayor of Shanghai) who said that the Chinese Government would soon clamp down on the "enemy and speculators" in Shanghai who gambled on foreign exchange. He said it remained Chungking's policy to meet legitimate Shanghai requirements for foreign exchange, but effective measures were being sought to prevent the enemy and speculators from benefitting thereby. It was illegitimate to acquire exchange for importing luxuries and raw materials which could be used eventually for the benefit of China's enemies, he added.

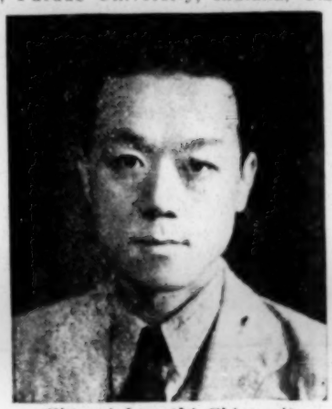
Mission in Chungking

The Anglo-American economic mission to China (Sir Otto Niemeyer and Mr. James Baxter, British; Mr. Merle Cochran, American) reached Chungking by air from Hongkong on Oct. 16 and commenced their labors the following day. Speaking for the mission, Sir Otto Niemeyer told the press that they had come to learn and that it was their special job to "try and discover the special characteristics of the Chinese situation and apply established financial principles to special conditions." The decisions of the mission are expected to have considerable effect on the financial and trade situation at Shanghai.

Meanwhile, the uncertainly of the situation here is causing further steep increases in prices and continuing hoarding of commodities. Hoarding has extended to such articles as gasoline, kerosene, ether and other highly inflammable liquids which, stored in unlicensed premises, have created fire hazards all over the city, adding to the problems of the Fire Brigade. Inspections of such premises are being made by the Fire Brigade, it was announced this week by the S.M.C., and these are followed by "letters of instruction and warning" to offenders. The S.M.C. has already brought some actions in the local court against hoarders of dangerous products.

Who's Who in China

Lee Chin-yi, mechanical engineer, born in Canton, Kwangtung province, 1907; graduate of Nanyang University, Shanghai, 1929; M. S. in mechanical engineering, Purdue University, Indiana, U.S.A.,



Chin-yi Lee (Li Ching-yi)
李 金 沂 (杜 川)

specializing in refrigerating engineering, 1933; assistant engineer, Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 1930-33; mechanical engineer, ammonia plant and concurrently chief engineer, Tangku works of Yungli Chemical Industries Ltd., 1937; member of American Foundrymen's Association, 1940; now assistant chief, designing dept., Yungli Chemical Industries, Ltd.; author of "Railway Car-Making" and "Refrigeration of Fish" published by the Institute of Chinese Engineers. Address: P. O. Box No. 60, Shapingpa, Chungking.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Owen Lattimore, personal adviser to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, went to Kunming last week, accompanied by Hsieh Pao-chiao, chief of the Compilation and Translation Department of the Legislative Yuan.

*

Lieut.-Col. Tozikato Suzuki, new Japanese Military Attache, and Rear-Admiral Katumi Yoshita, new Naval Attache to Argentina, were presented to Foreign Minister Ruiz Guinazu on Oct. 17.

*

Hallett Abend, for many years correspondent in China for **The New York Times**, has resigned and joined the **Reader's Digest**. He is now on a tour of Netherlands Indies, Malaya, Australia and New Zealand. He will continue to write special articles for the **Times**.

*

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Chungking on Oct. 18 sent a message of condolence to the Netherlands Indies Government on the death of Lieut.-General G. W. Berenschot, Commander-in-Chief of the N.E.I. Army, who was killed in an airplane accident. A similar message was transmitted to the refugee Dutch Government in London.

*

The Ministry of Education at Chungking has conferred first class certificates of honor on Ma Ching of Hsiahsien, Kansu, and Ma Hsing-tai of Hsining in Chinghai, for their contributions of $10,000 each for the promotion of education. Each was also presented with a tablet from the Ministry.

*

Herschel V. Johnson, Counsellor of the U. S. Embassy at London, will shortly be appointed U.S. Minister to Sweden, according to a report in Stockholm on Oct. 14. The report stated that Frederick A. Sterling, present minister to Sweden, has been home on leave for an extended period, and probably would not return to his post.

*

Mahatma Gandhi, Indian leader, on Oct. 15 urged that the American people, before extending further aid to Great Britain, "should obtain guarantees for human freedom....America should think the matter over fifty times and ask what will happen after the war with India, Asia and Africa?" It was Gandhi's first statement in many months.

*

The Viceroy of India, the Marquess of Linlithgow, announced on Oct. 16 that he had granted the sum of £7,500 from the War Purposes Fund for the purchase of surgical instruments and medical supplies for Russia. The announcement stated that the articles were all made in India and would be dispatched to Russia through the Indian Red Cross.

*

Sir Victor Sassoon, Shanghai businessman who is now in Bombay, has contributed the sum of 100,000 rupees for war purposes. The money has been placed at the disposal of the governor of Bombay, to be used at his discretion. Sir Victor went to India several weeks ago, shortly following his return from a trip to the United States.

*

Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, retired, former commander of the U.S. Yangtsze Patrol, predicted in a speech delivered at Atlantic City on Oct. 16 that the European War would last three more years unless there was a crack in Nazi morale. He said that Americans would soon feel that another American Expeditionary Force to Europe would be justified. In closing, Admiral Stirling asked, "Would not our conscience be clearer if Hitler was eliminated with our help?"

Dr. Lo Wen-kan, one of China's best-known statesmen, died at Lokchong, Kwangtung Province, on Oct. 16 at the age of 53 years. He was born at Pangyu, Kwangtung in 1888 and after receiving his preparatory education in China went to England, where he studied law at Oxford. He graduated with the M.A. degree and was admitted to Inner Temple, London. Upon his return to China he became chief procurator of the

Dr. Lo Wen-kan

Metropolitan Procurator-General, Peiping, and later served as associate director of the Law Codification Bureau. He was appointed minister of justice in 1921 and the following year served for a time as minister of finance. He also served as president of the Supreme Court and later became minister of justice for the second time. From 1926 to 1927 he was director-general of the Customs Administration and when the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin controlled the Peking Government, he served as minister of foreign affairs. After the Nationalist Government came into power, Dr. Lo became minister of justice and concurrently minister of foreign affairs. In 1933 he was sent to Sinkiang to investigate conditions on the Chinese-Russian border. His last position, prior to his retirement, was director of the Whampoa Harbor Development Administration at Canton. His death was due to acute malaria. Gen. Li Han-hun, chairman of Kwangtung, issued instructions to the district magistrate of northern Kwangtung to make arrangements for Dr. Lo's funeral.

*

C. M. MacDonald, correspondent in China for the **London Times**, was awarded the U.S. Navy Expeditionary Medal on Oct. 15, in connection with the U.S.S. Panay affair. Mr. MacDonald was aboard the American gunboat when it was bombed and sunk by Japanese airplanes in the Yangtsze above Nanking in 1937. The U.S. Senate passed a bill on May 25 authorizing an appropriation for the medals, to be awarded to all officers and civilians who were aboard the Panay when it was bombed and sunk on Dec. 12, 1937. The medals will be known as Naval Expeditionary Medals.

*

Freda Utley, British woman journalist, who traveled in China several years ago but now resides in the United States, wrote an article for the October **Readers Digest** in which she strongly criticized the United States and Britain for helping Russia. She said that if Germany couldn't cross the 22-mile Channel to attack Britain, there was no danger of Hitler crossing the 3,000-mile-wide Atlantic to attack America. Miss Utley resided in Russia for several years and was married to a Russian who was arrested by the Soviet authorities and allegedly executed.

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The Chinese Government has concluded a Treaty of Amity with the Republic of Liberia, according to report from Chungking on Oct. 15.

*

Emperor Hirohito, on Oct. 21, conferred the Third Class Order of the Sacred Treasure on Capt. Giuseppe Parelli, Italian Naval Attache in Tokyo, in recognition of his service in promoting Japanese-Italian relations. Capt. Parelli is returning to Italy shortly.

*

Shinro Miyazaki, former Japanese Minister to Iraq, returned to Japan this week. He said there are still 15 Japanese representing Mitsui and Mitsubishi remaining in Bagdad. They will return to Japan, however, on the Hiye Maru, which has been sent to the Middle East to evacuate Japanese nationals.

*

Peter Goering, 19-year-old nephew of Field-Marshal Hermann Goering of Germany, was killed in action—presumably on the Russian front—according to announcement in Berlin on Oct. 16. He was serving as a lieutenant in the Luftwaffe and is survived by a widowed mother and two brothers.

*

A group of some 70 German women and children, who were evacuated from Netherlands East Indies, and were taken to Unzen hot springs resort in Japan, near Nagasaki, have been removed to Yokohama and Tokyo where they will remain for the duration of the war, according to **Domei** report from Nagasaki.

*

Chow Tso-jen, who has had charge of education in Peiping on behalf of the Japanese-controlled North China Political Affairs Commission, has been appointed Mayor of Canton, succeeding Kwan Chung-i, who has been appointed a member of the Nanking Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission. Chow Lung-hsiang has been appointed Political Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs at Nanking and Tang Leang-li, head of the International Publicity Board, has been appointed Vice-Minister of Publicity, according to **Domei**.

*

The ashes of two Japanese press correspondents, Ichiro Takeda and Goroku Nakamura, who were killed in the fighting near Changsha, were brought to Shanghai this week and will be sent to Tokyo shortly. Memorial services were conducted in memory of the men at the Nishi Honganji Temple on Woochang Road on Tuesday. According to **Domei**, the men were both on the staff of the **Yomiuri Shimbun.** It was not known whether these were the cameramen previously reported killed during the Changsha campaign. The previous reports stated that two cameramen were on a boat which was engaged in minesweeping, when the boat struck a mine and was blown up, killing all on board.

*

Victoria crosses were awarded on Oct. 16, according to the **London Gazette**, to two members of the New Zealand forces, Second Lieutenant Charles Hazlitt Upham and Sergeant Alfred Clive Hulme. Both were awarded for service in Crete. Second Lieutenant Upham, stated the citation, "performed a series of remarkable exploits, showing outstanding leadership, practical skill and utter indifference to danger." Sergeant Hulme exhibited "most outstanding and inspiring qualities of leadership, initiative, skill and endurance and most conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty from the commencement of the heavy fighting in Crete until he was wounded." Twenty-one Victoria crosses have been awarded since the beginning of this war—three to New Zealanders, one to an Australian, two to men in the Indian Army and the remainder (15) to men in the British services, stated the report.

The puppet state of Manchukuo is shortly opening an Embassy in Peiping and will also open consulates at Tientsin and Tsinan, according to **Havas** from Tientsin on Oct. 20.

*

The Asia Development Board, a Japanese administrative organ under the Tokyo Cabinet, announced on Oct. 21 that 57 Japanese language teachers, who had been assigned to teaching positions in Chinese primary and secondary schools under the Nanking Government, would hold a conference in Shanghai shortly.

*

Herr Erik Oerjack Boyna, civil attache to the German Legation at Panama, was notified that he was persona non grata by the Panama Government on Oct. 20. He was charged with "having abused his diplomatic privileges and his position by engaging in political activities contrary to the interests of Panama and aiming directly at causing prejudice toward Americans regarding their plans for the defense of the Continent."

*

The Central Committee of Russian Emigres in North China, with headquarters in Tientsin, has announced new restrictions on all Russians suspected of having "pro-communist" leanings. According to announcement this week, some 20 have been struck off the Committee's lists, while one was forbidden to leave Tientsin. Those who had sponsored the Russians dropped from the lists, numbering thirteen, were fined from $100 to $200, according to the report. M. E. Pastookhov, chairman of the Committee, said that several others who had failed to report for military training, "would be eradicated." He charged that the young men had been "inculcated with communist beliefs by their parents." He said that those placed on the blacklist would be prohibited from leaving Tientsin and would lose their employment. He also issued an order threatening to punish anyone having any relations with those placed on the blacklist. An article dealing with Japanese activities in connection with the White Russians appeared in **The China Weekly Review** on Oct. 18.

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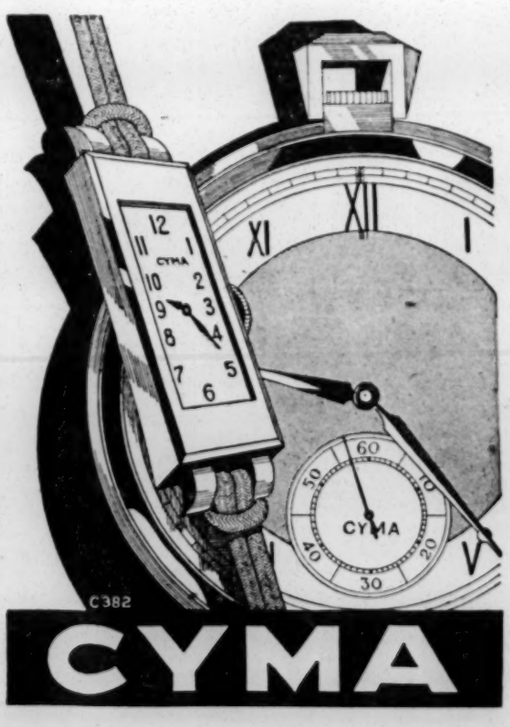

EVENTS IN BRIEF

The Municipal Council of the International Settlement has announced the following revised fares for rickshas: half-mile $0.20, succeeding half mile or part thereof $0.20, minimum fare $0.20. By time, one hour $1.20, succeeding half hour or part thereof $0.60, minimum fare $1.20. (The Chinese dollar last week was worth less than $0.04 in U.S. currency).

*

The Cuban Government announced on Oct. 19 that Senor Luis Maniz, commercial attache at the Spanish Embassy in Havana, is considered persona non grata, and that the Spanish charge d'affaires in Cuba had refused to deliver to the Cuban authorities a Spaniard accused of activities "favoring totalitarian states," who had taken refuge in the Spanish Embassy. The charge d'affaires, according to **Havas**, said he was awaiting instructions from Madrid.

*

The Australian Red Cross Society has contributed medical supplies to China to the value of £2,000, according to report from Kunming this week. The report stated that the supplies had arrived at Rangoon for transport over the Burma road. The China Relief Association of India has also sent large quantities of medicines to China. Relief organizations in Netherlands East India sent medical supplies, chiefly quinine, to the value of 5,000,000 guilders, stated the **Kuomin** report.

*

The Vultee Airplane Company at Los Angeles announced last week that it was now engaged in manufacturing its latest type vanguard pursuit planes for China and that several of this type had been completed and were ready for shipment. Officials of the company stated that these planes had been ordered for the Royal Air Force, but the British aviation authorities had agreed to release them to China as China required this type of high-flying fast planes in order to meet Japanese bombers.

*

Chang Kai-ngau, Minister of Communications, and Chen Li-fu, Minister of Education, arrived at Kweiyang on Oct. 20 to attend the annual meeting of the Chinese Engineering Society, which was scheduled to open on Wednesday of this week. According to a dispatch from Kweiyang more than 150 members of the Society had arrived for the meeting. Addresses delivered at the meeting were to be broadcast over the Kweiyang radio, which has a wavelength of 35.40.

*

The North China Political Council, which is controlled by the Japanese Army, has issued an order prohibiting foreign mission schools from teaching courses in religion, according to Havas message from Tientsin on Oct. 20. The order said that religious instruction was "harmful to the minds and the health of the children." The report said that the Peiping organ was sending an inspection party to see that the order was observed, and schools refusing to comply with the order "would be closed immediately."

*

Japan's determination to bolster the falling birth-rate—despite the absence of most of the able-bodied men of the Empire from their homes—was emphasized in a recent declaration of the Welfare Ministry at Tokyo to the effect that decorations will be awarded to 2,145 families scattered over the country who have 10 or more healthy children. The announcement stated that children under six would not be counted. Daisuke Yamada, a native of Hokkaido, received a special citation for "outstanding prolificness." Yamada's family of 10 boys and 5 girls won the chief prize.

Leon Henderson, American Price Control Administrator at Washington, issued instructions on Oct. 15 that the output of passenger automobiles be reduced at least 51% in January of next year. The reduction for the current year amounted to 36.3%, stated the report.

*

Jean Fontenoy, once editor of the French newspaper in Shanghai, is now leader of the Fascist Popular National Unity Party in Paris, which advocates Franco-German collaboration. According to **Havas**, Fontenoy recently was reported killed on the Russian front, where he is on the staff of a contingent of French volunteers fighting the Russians, but the report was incorrect.

*

Sir Frederick Eggleston, first Australian minister to China, arrived in Chungking from Rangoon by airplane on Oct. 21. He said that Australia realized the importance of China's part in maintaining the balance of power in the Pacific and that it was his purpose to further cement the friendly relations of China and his country. He said the people of Australia greatly admired China's fight for the cause of democracy.

*

The Rumanians, members of the Axis, will shortly establish a consulate in the Shanghai French Concession, according to statement of Mr. Stefan Bogulefcu, who is a member of the Rumanian Legation in Tokyo. It also was reported that Rumania will shortly send a minister to the Wang Ching-wei government at Nanking. The Rumanian population in Shanghai is about 300, of whom some 150 are members of the Rumanian Association, which is headed by Mr. Ch. Cecan.

*

The Examination Yuan at Chungking announced on Oct. 16 that 205 candidates had passed the examinations for selection of judicial officials while 162 candidates passed the provisional tests of the ordinary civil service examinations. All successful candidates will now be given intensive training either at the Judicial Officers Training Institute or the Central Political Institute. Later they will be assigned to appropriate posts in the judicial and other governmental offices, where they will serve on probation for a further period.

*

The Ministry of Education at Chungking on Oct. 21 conferred a First Class Certificate of Honor, and recommended that a Mandate of Commendation be issued in honor of the late Yen Chen-kwei, gentryman, of the Tali district of Yunnan. The Mandate stated that Mr. Yen had contributed more than $360,000 to the Wutai Central School, the Mass Education Institute and the Tsang Chih Library of his district. The Executive Yuan also issued a Mandate stating that Mr. Yen's contribution to the cause of education deserved highest commendation.

*

Three Japanese were arrested in Mexico City on Oct. 17 on a charge of attempting to smuggle uncut industrial diamonds to Japan. The Mexican Government forbade the export of uncut diamonds by Presidential decree in July, 1940. It was charged that the three Japanese had in recent months smuggled U.S.$50,000 worth of the diamonds from Mexico to Japan. The diamonds are a necessity in the operation of cutting tools. A later report stated that the smuggling ring also included a Mexican army officer, an Italian aviator and others. It was alleged that the Japanese leaders of the ring offered a Mexican official a bribe of US$100,000 in an unsuccessful attempt to prevent the investigation.

The Swedish Government announced on Oct. 18 that no Nobel Prizes in the fields of politics and science would be distributed this year. It was stated that the prizes for this year would be distributed later, "when times are normal again."

*

Toyotaro Yuki, governor of the Bank of Japan, and a group of leading Japanese financiers, who are making an inspection of financial and currency conditions on the continent, arrived in Mukden on Oct. 21, following a trip to Hsinking, where they called on Emperor Pu Yi. The party was expected to arrive in Tientsin this week and later to visit Shanghai and Nanking.

*

The Hankow Vicariate of the Catholic Church on Oct. 15 reported phenomenal results in the conversion of Chinese to the Catholic faith, including 3,484 adults and 944 Children of Christians baptized in the year. The Catholic population of the Vicariate now totals 32,476, with 41,359 catechumens in preparation for baptism. Total baptisms were 21,239, including 4,377 adults and 12,434 children of non-Christians. The number of confessions was 18,833 and communions 18,791, while confessions and communions of devotion totalled 195,581 and 481,343, respectively. The Vicariate maintains 112 parish schools for boys with 3,897 pupils and 90 parish schools for girls with an enrollment of 2,180, making a total of 6,077. There also are 167 elementary Catholic schools in the Hankow district, with a combined enrollment of 12,058, and four middle schools with 1,290 students. Mgr. Constantini announced at Vatican City recently that there had been a phenomenal growth of Catholic membership in China since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, the number of converts exceeding 100,000 in 1940, with 3,684 seminarists joining the priesthood and 13,000 studying in various grades.

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The Vichy official gazette on Oct. 9 announced that a number of prominent French citizens had been "struck off the lists of the Legion of Honor." The list was headed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle and included two former army colonels, Le Gentilhomme and de Larminat. Others named were Mlle Eve Curie, daughter of the famous radiologist, Pierre Curie, M. Henri Bernstein, playwright, and Alphonse Eboue. They were also deprived of French nationality.

*

Pan-American Airways announced last week that the Manila-Hongkong service would be strengthened by the addition of Sikorsky S-12 thirty-two seater clipper planes, instead of the smaller Boeing and Martin planes previously used on this run. It also was announced at the Hongkong office that arrivals from Manila at Hongkong would be on Sundays and Tuesdays and departures from Hongkong on Mondays and Wednesdays.

*

The Lumen Catholic news agency announced on Oct. 8 that a Chinese Catholic School had been opened in Chicago, the first to be inaugurated in the Middle Western part of the United States. The opening of the school took place on the anniversary of the founding of the first Chinese Catholic Mission in Chicago. The head of the mission is the Rev. John T. S. Mao, S.T.L., Ph. M., a priest who is associated with the Archbishop Samuel A. Stritch of Chicago. The Chinese mission recently baptized 24 Chinese children and youths. One of the teachers is Miss Gertrude Wong, a graduate of Catholic University.

*

The Japanese authorities in Tokyo announced on Oct. 7 that the so-called Mongolian Federated Autonomous Government, which is controlled by the Japanese Army, was planning the early creation of an air force. The report stated that orders for the planes had been placed with Japanese manufacturers, and that the development of an air force would be the second step in the program of modernizing Mongolia's armed forces, the first step, presumably, being the stationing of a Japanese army in the country.

*

Dr. Shinzo Shinjo, late head of the Shanghai Natural Science Research Institute, who died on August 1, 1938, was granted the posthumous honor of Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun, according to announcement in Tokyo. Dr. Shinjo's name was included in a list of 492 officers and men and civilians who were killed or died of wounds or disease in connection with the China war. The scientist was given the honor in recognition of his service in promoting Sino-Japanese cultural collaboration. The decoration is the highest that may be received by Japanese subjects and previously was awarded exclusively to army and navy officers. Dr. Shinjo, prior to coming to China, was dean of Kyoto Imperial University.

The production of airplanes in the United States will reach 2,500 monthly by the end of the present year, according to announcement of the Federal Production Office in Washington on Oct. 7.

*

Joe Louis, the American dusky heavyweight boxing champion of the world, passed his military physical examination with flying colors before the Chicago Draft Board on Oct. 14 and will shortly join the Army.

*

The first concentration camp in the United States for alien civilians is under construction on Long Island, near New York, according to **Havas**. The message said the camp covers an area of about 400 acres and will contain 120 tents for the accomodation of 700 persons. The War Department will have charge of the enterprise, stated the dispatch.

*

H. F. Kay has been appointed general agent in Shanghai for the American President Lines in place of O. G. Steen, general agent and vice-president of the company who has been transferred to Manila. Mr. Kay has been manager of the freight department of the President Lines for some time. Mr. Kay stated this week that there was no intention of closing the offices in Shanghai or transferring them to Manila. He said that the report regarding the transfer probably resulted from the departure of Mr. Steen and removal of the traffic office to Manila.

*

The American Junior Chamber of Commerce has announced the inauguration of new lessons in the Chinese language, described in the Chamber's literature as a "short cut to Chinese language proficiency." Dr. Erwin Reifler, who has had charge of the Chamber's courses in Chinese, will be in charge of the new classes. A circular letter to the membership of the Chamber on Oct. 16 urges the managers of American firms to recommend the lessons to junior members. Dr. Reifler will deliver an introductory lecture on the new system of instruction at the American Club on Monday, Nov. 3 at 9 p.m.

*

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions announced at Boston on Sept. 4 that all its missionaries now have been withdrawn from Japan, leaving the board without American representation in that country for the first time in 72 years. Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield, Far Eastern secretary of the Congregational board, said that Japanese Christians had advised their American colleagues to leave because of the present tense situation, "but they also had made it unmistakably clear that their return to Japan in happier times would be expected and welcomed." The Congregational board normally maintains 36 of a staff of 40 missionaries in Japan, but all had departed from the country by the first of September. Most had gone to Shanghai in expectation of returning to the United States, while others would go to missions in India and the Philippines.

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NANKAI SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC QUARTERLY—Edited by Choh-Ming Li; Vol. XII, Jan. 1941, Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University, Chungking, 222 pages. Price U.S.$.200.

As the title suggests, this magazine turns the searchlight mainly on the social and economic problems of wartime China.

The first essay, *War and Transportation in China* by Leonard G. Ting and Rockwood Q. P. Chin, attempts to show the effect of the war upon the various means of transport, how the Chinese have met the emergency, and the relation of transport to the war and economic reconstruction.

The war has had inevitable effects upon all types of communication, and the spirit to cope with the situation has been magnificent. "Whereas in early 1937 just before the outbreak of war, China had 14,000 kms. of air-lines, almost 9,600 kms. of railways, 110,000 kms. of motor roads and 18,000 kms. of inland waterways, Free China alone today has approximately 16,500 kms. of air-lines, 2,800 kms. of railways, 40,000 kms. of motor roads, and 9,000 kms. of inland waterways."

The development of air-lines, with Chungking as the center, has been phenomenal. Not so that of railways, because the creation of new railroad routes depends upon the availability of tracks and rolling stock, and the need for so many other foreign imports. Also there has been a labor shortage, almost unbelievable in a country of such a population. To tackle this problem, implements of work were furnished, and money was advanced by the government to the contractors to attract workers; sometimes downright conscription of labor was enforced. Small wonder that there has been but slight development in railway construction.

Transport by motor may be called the key to the whole war transportation system since 1938 and down to the present. Highway building does not require so many imported goods and so much time as railway building. However, trucks do not run without fuel; lack of gasoline has created difficulties altogether too great to surmount. As to waterways, the Ministry of Economics classifies them into three types: international transport routes, military routes and routes for the transportation of resourses. It also takes care of technical and readjustment work such as surveying, dredging, construction of signal systems and river stations while encouragment of boat construction and repair comes under the scope of the Ministry of Communications. Water transport, though cheap, is slow and risky on dangerous rivers. On the whole, however, it is a help. Another means of transportation is the post-relay system *(I-Yun)*, involving human and animal labor. It is an anachronism, yet has its own virtues. In the Northwest area where rivers are few and gasoline hard to get, such a system is bound to thrive.

Since the fate of war largely depends upon the state of communications, two basic principles have guided the policy of the Chinese government—smooth communications internally and through communications externally. Much indeed has been achieved during the past four years. Yet much more remains to be achieved. Old plans may be re-examined, and new plans introduced. In the final analysis it will not be any lack of plans that bothers the transportation authorities; it will be the problem of execution.

The second essay, *The Chinese Dollar: July, 1937 to July, 1940*, by Chi-Yuen Wu, makes a study of currency depreciation throughout the war period, the nature of the various means of payment in use, the changes in the external value of the dollar, and the behavior of commodity prices.

The means of payment in circulation in wartime China may be divided into three types: paper money, mainly legal tender notes issued by the four government banks; credit convertible into legal tender money; and credit non-convertible. And in the course of the war China has been gradually separated into three currency areas: the North China area where the circulation of *fapi* is banned by the Japanese; the Central China area, with Shanghai as its center, where *fapi* can freely circulate but separated in one way or another from that circulated in Free China; and the Free China area with Chungking and Kunming as its centers, where *fapi* has full sway.

Credit as another means of payment has been rapidly expanded in Free China, as is evidenced by the continuous and enormous increase in industrial and agricultural loans made by banks and government institutions, while in Central China it has dwindled into insignificance.

The third kind of circulating media, the *wei wah* note, is, at least in principle, not convertible into currency. The wartime *wei wah* is a system to make use of bank deposits locked up by the moratorium decree of August 16, 1937, to relieve the financial stringency in Shanghai. While the *wei wah* note can serve as a means of payment it cannot, in principle, be used to buy foreign currencies. Therefore, it is a system calculated to mitigate the deflationary effects

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of the moratorium without leading to a flight from the national dollar. Unconvertible in theory, *wei wah* is convertible by paying a discount.

Taking these three kinds of means of payment in wartime China as a whole, it may be estimated that the total volume in July, 1940 was about three and one half times as large as in June, 1937 and that from July, 1938 to the end of the period under study, the average monthly increase amounted to between 4 and 5 per cent.

China's wartime public finance is characterized by an increase in expenditure, a decrease in revenue and the existence of a large financial deficit. The government resorted to borrowing as the most important means to meet its financial deficits. Borrowings might be in the form either of short-term loans or long-term bonds. The total amount of war-time bonds issued by the government was, up to July, 1940, about $4.800,000,000, more than half of which has led to an expansion in the volume of circulation.

The next essay, *Industrial Cooperation*, written by J. B. Taylor with some reference to Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, makes the following suggestions to the CIC. It is to act as a national federation, creating societies and local unions, and later regional or provincial federations. It must envisage not only the goal to be attained but the steps by which it can be reached. It must seek to promote consumer societies. It must encourage savings and deposits for domestic needs as well as the accumulation of capital for the productive work of the societies. It must train for greater industrial efficiency by conducting suitable classes for the members, and for juvenile industrial workers, respectively, and by organizing pre-industrial schools for members' children. It can not do all these things without the help of an informed public.

The other three essays are *Agricultural Labor in a Yunnan Village* by Fei Hsiao-Tung, *A Brief Survey of Economic Literature on China During the War* by H. D. Fong, and *Chinese Economic Problems Under Recent Discussion* by S. H. Tsui. Each reveals a facet of the wartime Chinese economic structure. If smaller in scope, they are as scholarly as the three essays mentioned at length above.

With statistics and diagrams, these essays form a most illuminating composite picture of wartime China. They are at once good for casual reading and deep study. Libraries might very well have them as data for future use.

S. C. Y.

New German Daily

A new German-language daily appeared in Shanghai on October 20 under the editorship of Dr. Frank, German readers are also pleased to see the name of Dr. F. Friedlaender, whose strategical columns are remarkable. The "Shanghai Morgenpost," through its contents and layout, promises to be a success. Needless to say, it is anti-Nazi.

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